THE PHILANTHROPIST.

THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY

CONVENTION. SITTINGS OF MONDAY.

CORVENTION, JUNE 12TH, 1840.

The proceedings commenced under the presider the Rev. R. K. Greville, LL. D., of Glasgow.

Minutes of last meeting having been read,
Mr. G. Thompson, and others, suggested that the portion of them which referred to the motions upon Dr.
Channing's letter, should be omitted, and that it should only appear that such letter had been received and read.
This was unanimously adopted. Minutes then confir-

med.

Mr. T. Fowell Buxton called in to give a friendly visit: and it was stated that he would return as soon had fulfilled a previous engagement. (Hear.) Sir E. Wilmot also appeared, and was well received by

Mr. Foster addressed a few observations to the Conrention as to the order of their proceedings.

The Secretary then stated the programme of the busi-

merican slavery.

Mr. Boultbee said he was anxious to adopt the advice ould result, even to the planter, from the abolition of

er, detail the principal points on which they wish the ac-tion of the Convention, and the whole might be a pretty ir view of American slavery.

The attempt was made to form the constitution of what was now called the United States. To this end there was a convention in 1789, composed of delegates selec ted by the people at large. They were to confer such the latter refused to grant indemnity for certain slaves ment, the remaining powers being reserved for the local Governments. Thus, so far from the constitution of the U. States being the original, it was merely secondary and could only carry out powers which had been confered upon it. For instance, as to the collecting revenue the power was conferred, the means, though not defined following, as far an accessary following, as far as accessary. Now, complaints had occurred of the Central Government not sufficiently repressing abuses, as of slavery; but the reason was, that the requisite power had not been conferred upon it. From 1787, there was a general opinion that slavery should not be found that the conferred upon it. be of long duration; hence slavery was not mentioned in the Constitution. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. O'Con-

He would not dwell minutely on the present state of public feeling, or the conduct of Congress for past years on the subject, but on the reason why the influence of slavery had so far guided and governed powers intended

For the preservation of liberty.

Prior to 1787 the cotton manufacture had not advanced to any great extent, so that the demand for slave labor had not been large. Massachusetts alone had adopted a giorious principle of freedom, which eventually triumphed over slavery. In the other states, no obstacle triumpned ever slavery. In the other states, no obstacle had been then interposed to what was unwisely hoped would have been the gradual extinction of slavery. Hence the inutility of yielding to expediency in opposition to principle. (Hear, hear.) Such minds as Franklin had been deceived by the delusion, and were not prepared for the event which upset all their expectations, namely, the invention in 1793 of the cotton gin, which greatly increased the productive powers of labor of 1,000 hands being performed by one labor of 1,000 hands being performed by one. This opened a door to a prodigious demand for what otherwise would have been a slight article of trade. From that moment might be traced the influence of slavery on the public mind and the General Government. (Hear, hear.) This did not of course allow of any excuse to the Government for not acting when they could contain the course. erument for not acting when they could, particularly for not preventing the re-delivery of slaves escaped to free states. Congress had also the right [though not undisputed by slaveholders] of abolishing slavery in Columbia, where there were 6,000 or 7,000 slaves. So, also, in the territories, as they were called, in opposition to bia, where there were 6,000 or 7,000 slaves. So, also, in the territories, as they were called, in opposition to the states,—as in the territory of Florida. No excuse could be offered for the neglect of Congress on these subjects. Now for the immediate object to be presented to the Convention. The slaveholding interest in America was to be distinguished from the great mass of public opinion which was opposed to them—[hear, bear,]—and this interest was greatly alarmed at the agitation on the subject, but trusted to the influence of self-interest on the Government of America to maintain the system. To this end the slaveholders were always endeavoring, by this end the slaveholders were always endeavoring, b

ance of that system.

In the prosecution of this design, they had tried to commit the Government to claim for compensation against the British Government, or account of slaves liberated ough their having been thrown, by stress of weather on the coasts of British settlements. Negotiations had accordingly, been carried on between the two Governments on this subject, which had terminated thus: In ca-ses before the Emancipation Act, the British Govern-ment agreed to give proper compensation. In another case, which occurred since that act, the British Government refused, declaring that they would not recognise any property in human kind. [Loud cheers.] In this state of the case Mr. Calhoun moved, in the American

"That ships on the high seas, in time of peace, engaged in lawful traffic, are, according to the laws of nations, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State to to by the hon. which they belong, as much so as if constituting a part of its own dominion; and that if such ships be cast by

price [the slave-ship in question, the last of those nego-tiated about] having been forced into a port of the Ber-mudas, while on a lawful voyage from an American port, is embraced within the principle laid down in these reso-lutions, and that the detention of the negroes on board that vessel, and their subsequent liberation, were in vio-

13, 1840, with no dissenting voice. [Hear, hear] The object of these resolutions was not so much the expectation—which could hardly be entertained—that foreign States would bring the rights—so called—of slavehold-interest ers into the laws of nations, as to commit the American Government to the support of slaveholders' claims. Now it was a most important thing that this Convention should admonish England and the world of the real design and effect of the doctrines set forth in these resolutions a preamble and certain resolutions, to express the sense of the Convention upon the subject. He would here state that the Congress did really possess the power of preventing the carrying on the infamous slave-trade; for though the power to abolish internal and domestic slavethough the power to abolish internal and domestic slave-ry had not been reserved to the Congress, there had cen expressly reserved to them the power of regulating compared not only with foreign States, but with other States of the Union. And the best jurists of America held that this enabled them to put down the traffic in slaves by their own citizens. Now, in respect to the means of influencing the public mind to the suppression of slavery in America, he wished to observe, that the main difficulty was in bringing before the nublic mind. culty was in bringing before the public mind main difficulty was in bringing before the public mind the real state of the question; and the diffusion, by the press, of information, and appeals upon it, was one of the most powerful influences that could be brought to bear on behalf of the abolition cause. (Hear, hear.) The legislative body of the Union was completely at the mercy and under dominion of the slaveholders, who, by a refinement of criminal ingenuity, were actually entitled to the elective franchies in proportion to the number of refinement of criminal ingenuity, were actually entitled to the elective franchise in proportion to the number of slaves they possessed; that is, five slaves gave a vote, (Loud expressions of surprise and indignation.) Thus in the Senate there was a slave party of twenty-four that could turn any of the great State questions of policy. [Hear, hear, hear.] A very important element in the consideration of this subject was the proposed annexation of Texas—hear, hear,—an attempted act of violence and wrong, which, if it had been successful, would have rendered the abolition cause less hopeful than ever. Blessed be Providence, however, that the project had not succeeded; and this was one among the many had not succeeded; and this was one among the many proofs of the greatly beneficial results which followed from the exertion of the influence of other nations on f the side of justice, and humanity, and sound policy. Let it be the effort of this country, then, who would be followed by France in the noble example—Cheers—and would result, even to the planter, from the abolition of slavery. With that view, he moved the appointment of a committee to collect and arrange facts, showing the advantage of free over slave tabor, and to devise the most effectual nears of procuring the adoption of the former.

Mr. W. Kay seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. S. Bowley moved the appointment of a committee to obtain and arrange evidence on the results of emantices to obtain and arrange evidence on the results of emantices to obtain and arrange evidence on the results of emantices to obtain and arrange evidence on the results of emantices to obtain and arrange evidence on the results of emantices to obtain and arrange evidence on the results of emantices to obtain and arrange evidence on the results of emantices to obtain and arrange evidence on the results of emantices to obtain and arrange evidence on the results of emantices to obtain and arrange facts, showing the the effort of this country, then, who would be followed by France in the noble example—Cheers—and then by other European States, to exert all possible influence on the American people to induce the abolition of the slave system. That system was only to be reached by the influence of external appliances; for the result of a long experience in American abolition exertions enabled him, sorrowfully yet confidently, to state, that unside the procuring the side of justice, and humanity, and sound policy. Let the effort of this country, then, who would be followed by France in the noble example—Cheers—and then by other European States, to exert all possible influence on the American appliances; for the result of a long experience in American abolition exertions of the same of procuring the side of justice, and humanity, then, who would be followed by France in the noble example.—Cheers—and the side of justice, and humanity, then, who would be followed by France in the effort of this country, then, who would be followed by France in the noble example.—Cheers—and the s This was also carried.

J. G. Birney, Esq., of New York, was then called upon to introduce the subject of American slavery. He had been one of the committee appointed to digest and prepare the question, but they had not had time to produce it in the most compact form. They would, however, detail the principal points on which they wish the called upon to introduce it in the most compact form. They would, however, detail the principal points on which they wish the called upon to introduce the subject of American abolitionists would be hopeless. (Hear, hear, hear.) How then was this influence to be exerted on our part! Let us exhibit to American abolitionists would be hopeless. (Hear, hear, hear.) How then was this influence to be exerted on our part! Let us exhibit to America the glorious spectacle of our emancipated negroes in the British colonies—especially the West Indies—supplied with all the advantages of education, and right moral training, and religious instruction—peaceful, prosperous, and heavy contraction are the committee. imitated by other European States, the principles of free dom-carried out with worthy emulation in all their colo-nies, and the beneficial results indisputably demonstrated then indeed would the system of slavery even in Amer tions of the American Central and State Governitas, the various orbits, so to spesk, of which were of
confounded. (Hear, hear.) The thirteen colonies,
ore the Charter of Independence, acted under incorwould forever fall- (Loud cheers.) This was the crisis efore the Charter of Independence, acted under incor-orations; they then procured each several forms of state fovernment. In 1798, the second year after the strughere, which would produce action on the part of its Government. That could not fail to tell powerfully on the experiment of which satisfied the people that it not sufficient for all Government purposes, and, with divice of General Washington, a more compact in was adopted, for States could each make war or was adopted, for States could each make war or well through the globe. (Loud cheers.)

"Whereas, since the termination of the negociations of the American with the British Government, under which who, on their passage from certain ports in the U. States to other ports within the same, were providentially cast on the Bahama and the Bermuda Islands, and, therefore, on the Bahama and the Bermuda Islands, and, therefore, made free by the operation of the British law, the slaveholding interest in the United States is attempting, in the Congress of the United States, to stir up the American Government to resist the principle on which such indemnity was refused. And whereas, in the prosecution of this attempt, a resolution was recently received in the House of Representatives of the U.S., nrging that Government to insist on an arrangement with the British Government, by which slaves excaping from their masters in the United States into the British dependencies on the American continent should be either delivered up to their masters, or a full indemnity paid for them. And whereas, in the further prosecution of the said unjust object, the Senate of the United States, by a resolution passed in April last, declared in effect, that if an American ship or vessel carrying on the slave-trade from one of the or vessel carrying on the slave-trade from one of the ports of the United States to another port within the same should be forced, by stress of weather avoidable cause, into the port and under the jurisdiction of a triendly power, she and her cargo, and the persons on of a fiveness power, sue and nor cargo, and the persons on board, with their property, and the rights belonging to their personal relations, as established by the laws of the State to which they belong, would be placed under the protection which the laws of nations extend to the unfor-

tunate under such circumstances. Wherefore,
"Resolved,—As the sense of this Convention, that the proposition embodied in said resolution, viz., to sustain, by the sanction of public law, which is founded on the principles of natural justice and right, the pretension of the slave system, which exists only by disregarding justice and annihilating right, is not only unchristian and

"Resolved,—That this, the first attempt known in the history of nations, to convert the pretensions of slave-holders into rights, and, as such, to engraft them on the system of public law, by which the intercourse of na-tions is regulated, ought never to have emanated from the senate of a people who, from a period of time coeval with their independent national existence, have asserted before the world, and in the most solemn manner, that all men are created equal, are entitled to their liberty, and to the

pursuit of happiness.

"Resolved,—That to allow such a proposition as the

personal dishonor—shall I say perjury—in the practice violation of a principle they have so solemnly sanctioned France and England, without any violation of principle might adopt such a a resolution; but, in the case of A merica, it doubly dyed her in disgrace. He felt proud to say that they might pass and adopt as many such resolutions as they pleased; they would be all idle, all useolutions as they pleased; they would be all idle, all useless, because the British Government had no power to
acquiesce in any one of them. [Cheers.] The British
Government had no funds out of which they could grant
compensation. No party in the State would ever propose
a grant for such a purpose—the resolution was therefore
idle. England had nobly paid twenty millions, for the
purpose of redeeming their black brethren; and now,
wherever England's flag floated upon the breeze, there
was glorious freedom. [Hear, hear.] The moment the
foot of a bondman touched the shore of England, or any
of her depandencies, his slavery vanished. [Loud chear,
of her depandencies, his slavery vanished. [Loud chear,
of law as that man might have a property in his fellow man ing.] There is now no such thing known to the British law as that man might have a property in his fellow man the foul spot. He wanted a declaration of that kind from the Convention: they ought to proclaim to the slave-holders that as long as they are engaged in the disgust-liament which was notoriously against justice and humanity was void—he was afraid, however, that in practice that maxim was not cared for. [A laugh.] But no man, not one of any party whatever, would dare to come the purpose of making compensation; if one could be found of any party whatever, he would be shouted down and scouted from society. It was impossible it could be done, because it was totally inconsistent with our law. All the states of Europe had now admitted the great evils of slavery; it had been admitted in France, and the cause of abolition was deeply indebted to a gentleman whom he had the pleasure of seeing present.—M. D'Isambert, of the Chamber of Deputies of France.—The French were a glorious nation, they were very fond of glory, they were inferior to none. He wished to see no

giory, thay were interior to none. He wished to see no rivalry between them and us, except a rivalry to do good; it was a glorious rivalry, and although we might now good-humoredly taunt them and say, "You have not gone so far in the good work as we," he trusted the day was not far distant when our French neighbors might return the taunt, and say, "We have gone before you Well, then, the Government had not the power to pay the compensation, unless indeed they agreed to do so out of their own pockets, by a club of their salaries—a thing that was not very likely. [Laughter.] How, then, was it to be paid! There was one way in which it could be it to be paid! I here was one way in which it could be done—that was, by a vote of the House of Commons, and God help the Minister who made the proposition.—Cheers and laughter.—The Senate of America showed an excessive desire to put forward a wicked claim for a horrible injustice, but it was one which it was luck could not be carried into effect. No man detested wa nore than he did-for even war that was justified, and in its best form, was accompanied by thousands of mur-ders and robberies. He hoped such a calamity would be spared them; but if any thing short of the honor of be spared them; but if any thing short of the honor of the nation could justify recourse to such an expedient, it was the resolution read to the Convention by the hon, and learned Judge. He was truly rejoiced to hear from that able and excellent gentleman that the present agitation was striking terror into the hearts of the slavemongers, and was calculated to do much good. They were a detectable race of aristocrats, who wanted to have proa detestable race of aristocrats, who wanted to have property and ease also—who would not labor themselves, nor pay others for doing so; therefore they seized upon their feilow-men, and dared to call them their slaves. Even in Columbis, at the foot of the temple of freedom itself, the wretched negro was writhing under the hash of a brutal tackmaster, the negress was doomed to all the horrors of slavery, and the poor infant hanging at the mother's breast, good God! it also was a slave; that mother looked upon its smilling face in agony, and was almost tempted to send it to a premature grave, because it was

one of international and constitutional law, and perhaps, storms this predicament. They say they have no powers I am a lawyer, you will allow my experience in the subject to compensate for my want of ability. (Laughermann Columbia. [Cheers.] Columbia was not bound

the American Minister at our-court was a slaveholder; whether he had bred them for sale, was still a disputed point, which he would not then enter into. The government of this country should refuse to have any dealings with him, and tell America that they would not receive any slaveholder or recognize him. He would tell them an anecdote. Last year a very well-dressed gentlemanlike person addsessed him in the Lobby of the House of Commons, and said that he was from America. He tegged him (Mr. O'Connell) to afford him the means of hearing the debate. He said, With pleasure; but first let him ask him a question—From what State was he?—"Alabama." Was he a slave-owner? "Yes." Then reful force of public sentiment. [Cheers.] In order to do so, they ought to lay hold of all that would assist them. The learned end hon. judge who had addressed them had himself set a splendid example to all the slaveholding world. [Cheers.] He he had called their attention to Texas. It was only a few day ago; that he was favored with a Texian newspaper, and, bleesed be heaven, it most cordially abused him. He was as well abused in it as he had ever been in any one in this country. He read with delight in it that the mounter, O'Confield then the means of preventing the English government from acknowleding the Texas. [Laughter.] He or reading it, took off his hat, and made a low bow, saying. "You do ma too much honor, Mr. Texian."

swing. "You do me too much honor, Mr. Texian."—
He would most cheerfully submit to any such attacks in
such a cause. No party in England would dare to acknowledge such a nest of plundering brutes. [Cheers
and laughter.] They actually stole the land, and their first act was to introduce slavery, which had been abolished by the Mexican Congress, and they made a law by which it is impossible for any one to stir the Abolition question for a certain number of years; and when, they expired, no person could do so, unless he had the authority of three-fourths of the peacole. That put him in mind of a story told as having happened in chivalrous times. A knight was placed upon the top of a church, where he was to remain seven years. On the opposite end to him was placed a sheaf of wheat, and in the middle a needle, and he was to be fad by the wheat, which first act was to introduce slavery, which had been abolend to him was placed a sheat of wheat, and in the mid-dle a needle, and he was to be fed by the wheat which the wind blew through the eye of the needle. [Laught-er.] So it was with the people of Texas and the abo-lition of slavery; it would be impossible for any one ev-er to get three-fourths of the slaveholding people to con-cur in its abolition. The first acts of the robbers were cur in its abolition. The first acts of the robbers were to murder, systematically, all Indians, and to ensiave the African. Only lately seven chiefs had been induced by some means, to enter the town, and all of them were barbarously murdered. They might call him monster as long as they pleased, but so long as he had a tongue, he would call them foul robbers and murderers; and he would never vote with any Minister who recognized them. [Cheers.] He felt deeply grateful for the attention they had been pleased to afford him. It was a glorious struggle they were engaged in—it was a holy cause; let them persevere, and sacred Freedom's banner would soon float over amancipated America, and they would rejoice in over emancipated America, and they would rejoice in the good work. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Birnic said there was in the preamble of the resolution a succinct statement of the facts which had led to it. The learned gentleman also suggested that the words "unchristian" should be substituted for "unphilosophical," and "ought never to have emanated," for "came

is discussed and control the majoritation of the components for my want of ainleys. (Laught and chem.)

The opposition of the American Senat is a similar of public locardy. (Chem.) The proposition of the American Senat is a similar of public locardy. (Chem.) They children also the proposition of the American Senat is a similar of public locardy. (Chem.) They children also the proposition of the American Senat is a similar of public locardy. (Chem.) They children also the proposition of the American Senate Institute of the public locardy. (Chem.) They children also the proposition of the American Senate Institute of the public locardy. (Chem.) They children also the proposition of the American Senate Institute of the public locardy. (Chem.) They children also the senate Institute of the public locardy. (Chem.) They children also the senate Institute of the public locardy in the senate Institute of the Institute of Instit by, and that you may believe. The resolution was, "that to alter the constitution, but it would require the swhile the literature of Great Britain exercises so vest an influence over the public opinion of America, we deem it the duty of British Abelitionists, individually as well as when he spoke of moral power he meant also political a an American, and you will pardon me for saying so)— wrung from it that independence which they regarded as their birth-right. (Cheers.) Yet this same people for five successive sessions have denied this right. (Hearhear.) We, therefore, think this abolition in Columbia hear.) We, therefore, think this apputude in would in a great measure tend to remove from it tho stains which now tarnish the American flag.

"While every flap of England's flag Proclaims that all around are free, From farthest Ind to each blue crag Yet, yet we scoff at Europe's kings, While freedom's fire is dim with us,

And round our country's altar clings The damning shade of slavery's curse." (Cheers.) Again, Congress had the power, not on to abolish slavery in Columbia, but indirectly to extermi-nate what is called the internal, but what Quincy Adams rightly called on the floor of the Senate, the infernal slave-(Cheers.) It is admitted generally that Congress has the power to exterminate this, the main pillar of American slavery. He had called it the main pillar—if permitted he would vary the figure, and call it the jugular vein of the system, without which it would cease to live.— States reared slaves, whom the Southern States worked into premature graves. [Hear, hear.] The former were the Congos and Guineas of American slavery to the extreme southern States. In raising hemp and tobacco at home they did not need slave-labor. Slavery, therefore, was made profitable in the northern States by raising men and women for sale—[Hear, hear]—and he would only say, with regard to their Ambassador to this country, that while he was a slave holder, if he did not traffic in human flesh, he was an axecution to the great transport in human flesh, he was an exception to the great mass of Virginian slave-holders, and he thought it incumbent on that gentleman to prove that he came within the excep-tion, instead of the general rule. [Hear, heam Mr. O'Connell.—He denied any knowledge of such

Mr. U Connell.—He denied any knowledge of such practices in America.

Mr. Stanton.—Then I say he is too ignorant to represent the American people her—[Loud cheers]—or too dishonest; for there lies on this table a document from dishonest; for there lies on this table a document from the press of his native State, which says that in 1806 tweety million's of dellars worth of slaves were sold from Virginia to the ather States. [Hear, hear.] Virginia not a slave-breeding State! In what else is her prosper-ity but in human flesh? [Hear, hear.] Now what would be the effect of the extermination of the internal ity but in human fiesh! [Hear, hear.] Now what would be the effect of the extermination of the internal slave trade! The answer was.—It was made profitable there in the cultivation of cotton, sugar, and molasses, by using men to labour beyond what human nature could bear. The slaves in the cutton fields were worked into their graves in seven years—a system which, if carried their graves in seven years—a system which, if carried their graves in seven years—a system which, if carried their graves in seven years—a system which, if carried their graves in seven years—a system which, if carried their graves in seven years—a system which, if carried their graves in seven years—a system which, if carried their graves in seven years—a system which, if carried their graves in seven years—a system which, if carried their graves in the cotton fields were worked into on, would depopulate the world in a century. How was this vacuum supplied! It by slaves from Virginia and Baptist slave-holder, a member of his congregation, in Virginia, whether he was not apprehensive lest the slaves should rise in insurrection against their masters! and the answer was, that there were sometimes apprehension which, though of less importances, was also read in American slavery fall. They had heard of resistance to moral purchased their slaves, and worked them to death in seving a safety valve in the erriems Southern States, which purchased their slaves, and worked them to death in seving a safety valve in the erriems Southern States, which into a safety valve in the erriems Southern States, or just on the point of being free, and seven were slave States. Since the American confederacy was formed, thirteen other point of being free, and seven were slave States. Since the American confederacy was formed, thirteen other point of being free, and seven were slave States. Since the American confederacy was formed, thirteen other point of being free, and seven were slave States. Since the American confederacy was formed, thirteen other point of bein

there were 5,000 or 7,000 alexes. So, also, takes, as they were called, in opposition or the second control of the region of 1,000 or 1,000 are supposed in the second control of the region of the re

was, because this work related the fact, that two millions and a half of men were held in bondage in America.— [Hear, hear.] Then, again, the politics and eloquence of America were derived from England. It was on those great principles which, previous to the Revolution, had struck so deep, and thrown up their branches so high; other distinguished men who then thundered in the Sen within them, on which the eloquence of America was founded. Why, from the days of Chatham to O'Confounded. Why, from the days of Chatham to O'Connell—[cheers]—the eloquence of the British Senate had found attentive listeners in America. The eloquent denunciation of the scalping-knife, by Chatham, had not only been thundered in the British Senate, but in every city in America. It was recited in every school; and when a lad at school, he had oftimes repeated it. And even now, in Boston, the denunciations of American slavery, by O'Connell, were repeated amid enthusiastic plaudits. Therefore, British eloquence was the eloquence of America. But not only was this exclusion and expurgation confined to the higher literature; a little work published here, entitled "Woods and Fields," was tabooed in America because it contained the truth, that man was not born to be a slave. They all, no doubt, ling states, while the read Pollock; if they had not, they should have done so The northern slave This work came, also, to America; but the publish freedom, and, therefore, would never do to sell in the outhern market. The new play of "Love" was perbut because in that play Sheridan Knowles denounced slavery, it was expurgated; for they could not even bear the mimic freedom exhibited in the theatre. [Cheers.]

Dr. Bowring's "Minor Morals" shared the same fate—the chapter on slavery being omitted. There was, also, another portion of her literature by which England might fifteen thousand copies of reviews published in this country were circulated in the United States. An American house had ter or twelve thousand subscribers for those reviews, who subscribed on condition that they should be reprinted entire. An article in one of them, by Miss Martineau, excited so great a sensation there, that the publishers were obliged to apologise for its insertion. In the southern States a man must run the gauntlet if suspected of entertaining anti-slavery principles. If such a one attempted to go into the birth-places of Rush, Jay, Franklin, and Washington, he must almost take his win-ding-sheet with him; but these men would read their pub-lications; they might feel disturbed by them and put them

It might do much towards liberating the slave-owners, the judges of the land, and the representatives of the people from the bondage in which they were held in respect to

this question. [Hear, hear.]
Mr. Galusha said the meeting must remember that there was but one odiouos blot upon the character of America. The only apology he could offer for his country, was, that it was possessed by the devil. [Cheers.] The delegates from America asked for the aid of the people of England, through their literature, their religion and their prayers to exorcise America, and drive the de mon of slavery out of her. [Cheers and a laugh.]
After a few words from Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Loster, the

resolution was agreed to,

The Chairman wished to a few words, in respect to
the feelings of their American friends. It was the duty of the English public to recollect that, under the blessin of the English public to recollect that, under the blessing of God, they had been healed only very lately of their own sores. [Cheers.] They ought to thank their American brethren for exposing their ailments, and asking for assistance in removing them. [Hear.]

Mr. Backhouse moved a resolution to the effect, that the documents which lay on the table, relating to the state of alavery in America, should be referred to a comtee to consider and report thereon, with a view to their

After a prolonged and very desultory conversation, the motion was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow [this day.]—London Patriot.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

SDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Tnesday Morning, August 11, 1840. OPINIONS OF ABOLITIONISTS.

In addition to the letters published to-day, throwing light on the sentiments of abolitionists, we shall give a few extracts from several pri-

vate letters we have received. A. D. Barber, well known for his single-eyed zeal for abolition, and his exalted devotion to the improvement of the free people of color, writes-"I wish to say a word respecting your course. Every day increases my former attachment to you and the Philanthropist. I rejoice that you are determined to oppose all proslavery candidates for office. I have no doubt that those abolitionists who sell themselves to party will one day regret it. I believe all true hearted abolitionists will sustain you. We are thinking of calling a convention to meet at this place, (Lorain co.,) September 3d, for the purpose of doing what we can to prevent abolitionists from voting for Harrison or Van Buren .-If Bro. Blanchard and Rankin can vote for Harrison after such developments, I think it will be difficult to show their consistency with former action. I do hope they will come out publicly and let the people know that they cannot vote for a man who will sell the dearest rights of his constituents for a mess of slave-holding pottage."

A. A. GUTHRIE, well-known as one of the earliest, most devoted, most active and most sober-minded abolitionists of the state, a strong whig too, says, "I am glad the convention has been called. I hope it may be full and harmonious -that nothing may be done through strife or vain glory-that the great principles for which we are contending may not be compromised .-Let us give to all other interests full consideration, be it much or little-not forgetting that the question of personal freedom is above all."-Mr. Guthrie at one time had concluded to support Gen. H .; but he has at length resolved to have nothing to do with either party in the presidential contest.

has from the beginning distinguished himself by sidered as forming a new era in the political organization the care he has taken of the interests of the Phi- of parties in our State. It has made negro slavery, as it lanthropict and his unabated zeal for the slave, in writing to the publishing agent, says-"tell Dr. Bailey that with one exception his subscrihers here will not discontinue &c., but they are more than ever convinced of his integrity."

After publishing the call for a convention at Hamilton, we received twelve additional names ple as a standard of private right, or particular policy from New Richmond. A friend writing from there Aug. 6th, says-"the cause has not sustained any injury from the course you have taken in regard to the presidency, a course that must and will be approved by all true anti slavery ground is entirely changed. SLAVERY is then made a

Dr. Bancroft of Licking, too well known by Ohio abolitionists to need an introduction to them writes-"I shall not fail to make a vigor- avowed intent to make negro slavery a political question ous effort to get out a good delegation from Lick- in Ohio is to be found in the proceedings of the Conven ing." "For many reasons which I have nei- tion, and that body has the right to claim all the honor, ther time nor space to mention, I think that if and may be properly chargeable with all the dishonor, there are consistent abolitionists enough to say ual so to bestow his suffrage as, in his conscience he be-"they should take some measures immedi- lieves will promote the best interests of the country, in ately to sunder themselves from either of the not only an imperious duty and high obligation, but it is present political parties, and act for the slave. an individual not a political right. It is not given to him I think Ohio abolitionists are generally in favor by the Constitution, but that instrument secures to him of voting, and if an anti-slavery electoral ticket its unalienable enjoyment. Abolitionists, in this particis made out, more will rally for it, than would stay away from the polls or scatter their votes, if no such nomination is attempted."

F. D. Parrish, Esq. as well known as Dr. Bancroft, writes, July 22, "I notice the friends are about making out an electoral ticket for Ohio. for Birney and Earle. I had supposed I should not vote, but will be glad to give my vote for such men."

Wm. Karnaghan, of Loudonville, learning that we had lost several subscribers by our course, promises to do all he can to supply their place, and so sends us one to begin with. We like his spirit. It would be well were those who think us right on the political question, to follow the example. Mr. Karnaghan does not anderstand, why, after having freely rebuked servility in General Conferences and General Assemblies, in the persons of Doctors of Divinity, and in Van Buren, we should cringe silently before it in the form of Wm. H. Harrison. Mr. K. has generally acted with the whigs.

Artemas Day, a well-tried friend of the cause, weining from Albany, Athens co., says-"The friends of our cause here were very much opposed to the nomination of a third candidate, as they were generally warm whigs and very earnest in the support of Gen. Harrison, but recent disclosures have tended to cool their ardor, and I think if a ticket is formed for this State, they will nearly all vote for Birney and Earle. Indeed, I know not how an abelitionist can vote for either Van Buren or Harrison, especially Tyler."

Now for a few extracts, differently worded. The postmaster in Richfield, Medina county,

notifying us of the discontinuance of one of our Revolution, at the head of which I may be per departure from the decision of the anti-slavery Convention at Massillon, is his reason for discontinuing the paper; and the persons here who support your paper purpose following the same

John Olmsted and Samuel George of Cadiz, Harrison county, write-"Sir, the subscribers bell ing the course lately pursued by the editor &: the Philanthropist, is not in character with the constitution and principles heretofore entertained by members of the anti-slavery society in Ohio, and being dissatisfied with the edtor's course, in meddling too much with the politics of the day—we are induced to stop our apers at the present time."

Edwin Half of Elyria, writes-"I have re ceived the Philanthropist a little more than a year. The course you are now pursuing against Harrison, &c." (TYLER, a SLAVEHOL DER-let me supply the ellipsis .- ED. PHIL.

'induces me to ask you to stop the paper." Such is a pretty fair sample of our correspon dence now-a-days. The Philanthropist on one side-a SLAVERY TICKET on the other. It does seem queer that there should exist a difference of opinions among abolitionists, as to which should be chosen.

LETTER FROM THOMAS MORRIS.

The following letter dated, as will be seen ian. 30th, was addressed to Mr. Eells, of Licking county, and relates specially to the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention in January. The great object of the letter is to show to real democrats, at once the inconsistency of their leaders, and the unnatural position in which they have attempted to place the party. Mr. Morris details his views at some length on the Banking system; this is done, not for the purpose of propagating anti-bank sentiments, out to show democrats how little they have to expect even in a political way from their leaders. Let them once be convinced of this, and they will feel less hesitancy in repudiating the pro-slavery policy which the Convention attempted to establish in Ohio. Hitherto, our efforts have been mainly directed to the whig abolitionists, and we have attempted to prove to them how little even of ordinary political benefit they had to hope from the action of their party. It is nothing more than fair that an attempt should be made to convince democratic abolitionists of of the same truth in regard to their party.

It is the intention of Mr. Morris to show i a second letter, that abolition is the great political question, and has nothing to hope from either party, as at present constituted.

> For the Philanthropist. Cincinnati, January 30th, 1840.

Your letter calling to mind the proceedings of the lat

Democratic Convention at Columbus, has been duly re The Daily Statesman you mention, I have not seen

nor have I heard it spoken of here. Such is at present the condition of the political party press that its publications are unheeded and disbelieved except by a few unprincipled politicians; men whose ppinions are of but little weight, and whose touch is pol lution. The proceedings of the Convention, however A friend at Short Creek, Harrison co., who are of an entirely different character. They may be conthe United States, an important item in the den ocratic creed in Ohio: it has endeavored to establish it paternity in the constitution of the United States, and to make belief in it, an important part of political orthodoxy. While the agitation of the slave question was confined to courts of justice, or even to Legislative halls, where the object was the establishment of some princislavery could no. properly be said to have assumed a political forms But, when the people, or any part of them. take up and discuss the arbject, either in their meetings or conventions, such as that of the Eighth, with a view to determine the fitness of a candidate for office, the political question, and, as such, men ought to regard it If the question of slavery is now a political one in this State, how came it so? I contend that the first open and ular, have the same rights as all other men. I shall en deavor to show what the position is that the Convention

has assumed, its fallacy, and consequences. But before I proceed to do this, I must notice the o tensible object for which the Convention met. It was to make nominations for office of men, who would carry out the wishes of the people with regard to Banks and currency, and I believe I can satisfy every unprejudiced mind that its proceedings are at war with the object contem

Let it be constantly borne in mind that the great body of the citizens of this State, and the democratic party is particular have been, and I believe still are opposed to the BANKING SYSTEM; not because it is conducted by this or that set of men, or class of politicians; but because it is a system not contemplated by the Constitution, at was with the first principles of free government, and brings into existence an unsafe and vicious currency; compelling the people to receive as money the very debts of an ideal sible, invisible, intangible, political body, and that too, to pay a premium upon those very debts, while the whole profit goes to enrich individuals by the labor of others, without any responsibility on the one part, or hope of rearess for losses on the other. I hold the above to be truths clear and undeniable; and to rid ourselves of the SYSTEM we have been struggling for years past, and not being able to see any difference between raz bank and a back, we did hope that the entire ascendency of the democratic party would at once have accomplished this object, "so devoutly to be wished." But I fear we have been deceived, and that those with whom we have intrusted our affairs have no wish or desire for the abandonment of the system, but only that its government and its properts may be put in other hands, and belong to another political party. In fact it appears that those even who possess, or rather profess such strong desires to promote the "good of the people," wish "A WELL-REG-ULATED CREDIT SYSTEM" to be put into their hands, and in that case they promise there shall be no bank abuses, but every man shall have justice done him. We had precisely such a class of men in our country during the

subscribers, says-"He requests me to say, that place Col. Hamilton. They fought nobly and gallantly professed, to reform its abuses, and adopt it for our coun-

> hemselves, over the people of this country. In the same light was I constrained to view the acts and proces of the master spirits, that ruled in the Conven the Eighth. We expected to find them opp banking as a system; but instead of that, we saw them enlist under the banner of a chief, not only disposed to support and maintain the system, but who declares it necessary for the business of the country, and appears willing to make it a permanent part of Government itself, Like the Hamiltonian lovers of the British Government they wish to adopt it as their own under the promise of

power in their own hands, and to adopt and exercise it

The inaugural address of Governor Shannos was, my mind, ample evidence of his opinions and feelings on the subject of banks and currency. I was fully convinced that he was only opposed to "THE banks and THE credit system," and not to banks and credit systems. I ask every candid man in Ohio, what has Mr. Clay or Webster ever said more than he has, in his late message to the Legislatuae in favor of Banks and credit systems? When that message reached this city his friends here were struck with surprise and astonishment at his views. To use the language of one of them, it was like a clap of thunder in a clear day. A public meeting was called of the democratic party in the city, the message was discussed, and their opinion on it given in clear and decided terms, there being but one or two dissentients, expression, I believe, remained for a while firm and changed with those who gave it, and was approved and adopted by the democratic party generally in this pait of to address the meeting which was large and respectable. having the least idea what would be the report of the ommittee on the subject. I endeavored to explain my own views an the subject of banking, and point out the nistaken positions and unsoundness of the Governor's. on banks and currency, and the initacy of his arguments on that subject. This was sufficient for his bank friends at Columbus to make the proceedings the object of their attack;-not only myself but the democratic meeting ere were reproached and villified by the newspapers in his interest. Not long after, the democratic meeting the city, a convention chosen by the different townships and wards of the city, met to appoint delegates to a State Convention, for the purpose, amongst other things, of ominating a suitable person as candidate for Governor I was selected among others to attend the State Conven tion. We were instructed, as I believed, to endeavor to obtain in the Convention a postponement of a nomination for Governor until the people of the State should have time for reflection and consideration on Governo

I was informed by a friend, and I have no doubt of the act, that as soon as the proceedings of the county conrention here which seemed to approve of the course pursued by the democratic meeting, was known at Columbus, a "FLOOD" of wise men, the bank friends of Go neans to avoid the force and effect of the proceedings of the meeting and secure to Gov. Shannon a triumphant mination for re-election. It appears I was viewed with a kind of "holy horror," by those friends of the anking and credit system, and it was agreed that the ery of abolitionism should be raised in the convention party by that cry. To ascertain how far a democratic it exists in the South, was one object of my visit to Coeen realized will appear in the sequel.

Shannon's views on banks and currency. A bare major-

ity however of the delegates from this county who were

at Columbus, thought differently from the minority on

this subject, and the postponement was not moved in the

That the late message of Gov. Shannon contain trines at war with the opinion and feelings of the demo-cratic party generally, and in Ohio particularly, the cold-ness with which the convention treated this message is abundant evidence. They did not, and they well knew that they dared not, avow either its words or its doctrines as those of the democracy of the State. There are some iments in the message which require of me, unde

present circumstances, a passing notice,
The idea of bank reform, I believe, to be deceptive and
impracticable. Holding the system to be radically
wrong, no reformation can make it right. The favored wrong, no reiormation can make it right. The favored scheme of reform, that of making stockholders liable in their in dividual capacity for the debts of the bank, either in full or in part, I am well satisfied would be inoperative and insufficient for any valuable purpose. What class should be made liable? Those who were such at the time the notes were haved, or those when payment women who are frequently stockhowlers, be sued on such liability? I might follow this strain of interrogatories to ost unlimited extent, but until satisfactory answer can be given to the above and the difficulty regroved, the whole scheme of liability of stockholders I am well persuaded will prove but a delusive dream.

Another mistaken idea is, that banks are part and pa cel of the Government, and that each State has the pow er to cause to issue in some form or other a paper cur-rency: thus making the evidence of debt, or a bill of credit usurp the place of actual money. The Governo to a hard money currency. Each State of this co to a nard money currency. Each State of this confeder eracy possesses the power of incorporating banks and reg-ulating them at pleasure." The broad doctrine assumed and avowed here is, that each State has the power to in-corporate banks and cause to be made and issued what the Governor in another place calls "paper mensy." It the States were completely and fully "independent sovereignties," I should myself think that to make MONEY ereignites," I should myself think that to make MONEY, or of MOTER HONEY, or of more agreeable to the ear, PAPER MONEY, would be an unsafe and dangerous experiment. But I deny the whole assumption. The States have granted all power to make money to the Government of the United States, and have deprived themselves of the power to issue bills of credit. In fact, the Government of the U. States itself has not the power to make money of any other material than gold or silver; and unless Gevernor Shannon can prove that the States can justly and honorably do that indirectly which they cannot, or at least ably do that indirectly which they cannot, or at least ought not to do, directly, or that a bank note is not in fact and substance a bill of credit issued by state authority, his whole argument on this point must fall to the

The fallacy as well as folly of attempting to reform the banking system, & of the attempts made for that purpose by the last session of the Legislature is now apparent ver more base and worthless than at present. are they? A paper evidence or a unit owing by a portion payable in currency or other bank notes a year more or less after they have issued, and at some distant place. This is the kind of reformation we have experienced in our banking system, and paper currency. We nave experience now,—and experience is a more sure ruide in every case than theory. But to show what kind dministration, we will examine another recommendation in it. It is, that the directors shall be prohibited from borrowing money out of their own banks. This suggested prohibition to my mind, proves only the total inefficacy of any attempt to reform banks. Could not dictors of every bank borrow of their own banks throug the agency of a friend, or the directors of one bank ex change civilities with those of another, and mutual ac ions take place in such a "fair business trans action?" and about of equal purport and usefulness would be all the other modes of reform which I have heard

The Governor however admits one truth, which upplace Col. Hamilton. They fought nobly and gallantly for American independence, under the name of American liberty; and when that independence was achieved it was evident, that a new government, not a new system, was the object of their ambition. They had no desire to change the British system of government, but as they

wisdom of which measure is obvious.

It is that the people of the different States should try. These men were not in heart enemies to monarchy one people, and have but one interest, as it respects the value of any given quantity of property, and that men should be enabled to discharge their obligation upon fixed and established principles. The doctrine that the different States have power to establish systems, make "paper money," fix a standard of weights and measures for the country, is without foundation in our Government, and would be in derogation of the constitution of the U. S., and if it existed be productive of

When the message of Governor Shannon was first received in our city, it was a cause of much joy and grat ulation among the bank whigs here. Indeed the Gazette the leading whig paper, made the suggestion that the whigs should make no nomination of a candidate fo Go vernor. That as it was probable, nay certain, that Gov Shannon would be nominated for re-election by the dem ocratic party, and that as his message had proved that he was a sound and correct statesman, the whigs ought to be satisfied with him as Governor, I state from memory

but think I state substantially correct.

The democrats on the other hand frequently remarked, that are we to do? If we do not nominate Governor Shannon, the whigs will take him for their candidate

and thus beat us with our own weapon. We waited in silent expectation for the message the President. The Gazette, mean time, had obtained a key to that document, by which it had discovered that it run on all-fours with the Governor's message—this last was given, as was said, upon the authority of the late Attorney General. For myself I thought I could discover in all those movements of the whig party here, a desire to bring into discredit and disrepute, the proceedings and opinions of the democratic Hall in this city. The and opinions of the democratic Hall in this city. The long looked-for message of the President at last arrived amongst us. To the democratic party it was indegood news from a far country." It operated upon good news from a far country." It operated upon the opes and ardor of the whigs much like our excellent ity engines do upon a burning building. It extinguished their light and heat, and preserved entire and in safethe State. In the meeting above mentioned, I bore an bors. Even the Gazette itself threw away its "key," as a false one, and denounced the message to address the meeting which was large and respectable. I did so without any previous concert with any one or cratic Hall. While some of our bank-loving democratic pretended to have discovered a family likeness between the message of the President and that of the Governor; but every honest democrat, (as I believe,) clearly saw that they were entirely adverse, and antipodes to each

All I desire in this matter is, that the people will carefully read these documents and ascertain for themselv whether they can discover any similarity b tween these two messages, or have seen any public doc-ument, or public speech by any friend of the banks, more leeply imbued with the love of banking, and more da gerous banking principles than the message of the Gov-ernor; and whether they have ever seen a more sound and correct document on that subject, than the message of the President. With both of these messages before

of course are subject to public investigation

and the probable results that are like to follow. The first general view is, that nothing is found in the proceedings of the Convention that will authorize a safe conclusion whether the views of Governor Shannon on banks and currency are approved, or disapproved; nothing of that Equal Rights. There is no assertion that it is "impracticable for this State to return to a metallic currency," nor public acknowledge the necessity of banks in the busiess transactions of life when they are established upon proper principles, and confine their operations to legitimate banking." In fact, there is nothing like that open candor in the proceedings and address of the Convention, that is to be found in the message of the Governor; and although the address contains many excellent sentiments and much sound political doctrine, yet it is easy to discover a secret hankering after banking institutions, a looking back to the "flesh pots," and a desire to keep the way open by which a retreat can be safely made, and the banking power seized on, as soon as it can be made to change hands. This opinion is fully sustained by the following paragraph from the report. After having por-

"Banks properly limited and controlled, would not afand myself and others most obnoxious to the bank and credit views of the Governor be lopped off the democratic party by that cry. To ascertain how far a democratic party by that cry. To ascertain how far a democratic party are therefore another remedy for the evils comparing the convention of the United States, it is new that they can do doctrine, and as dangerous as it is new, that they can do so by the assent of the states mentioned. But the fallacy and absurdity of the position assumed by the Convention party are therefore another remedy for the evils comparing the convention of the United States, it is new that they can do doctrine, and as dangerous as it is new, that they can do so by the assent of the states mentioned. But the fallacy and as dangerous as it is new, that they can do so by the assent of the states mentioned. But the fallacy and as dangerous as it is new, that they can do so by the assent of the states mentioned. But the fallacy are more striking in another point of view. They de-There is a side-glance planed of." There is a side-glance at least in favor of banking, and through the whole of their proceedings the Convention seems to "damn," Governor Shannon's texists in the South, was one object of my visit to Coumbus. How far my worst fears or beat hopes have been realized will appear in the sequel. enormous evils and injustice of the banking system which can justly claim a paternity with the Slave System, they introduce that system, and, the Convention which seemlitionism, made anti-abolitio ture of their political fabric.

In their objections to Gen. Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency, they say "he is the candidate of all the discordant portions opposed to the present administration." After enumerating several, they denounce the abolitionists as "more odious than any one which has beretofore americal in this country." American heretofore appeared in this country." charges made against them, which common sense would teach should rest in proof, not assertion, it is stated that "they desire to fill Ohio and the other free states with an own people, and to confer upon them the same rights, ci-vil, political and social as are enjoyed by ourselves." Is this broad assertion true? I am altogether ignorant of any proof or fact to sustain any part of it. "An 16 NOR. the Convention to pass this judgment on any part of the works of creation, which the Creator himself, when he saw every thing that was made, pronounced "very good"! Is it not presumptuous to assert this of man, who was the perfection of creation, being made in the image of the Creator himself! But if the African the image of the Urcaro nimsel? But if the African is in truth a degraded and ignorant being, who made him so? Not his Creator, for he "made of one blood all nations of men;" and if history be true, all other people are indebted to the country of the now despised African, for their arts and sciences. If the African is then foot increase, and described it is made in the second of the second o in fact ignorant and degraded, it is we, his oppressors, who have made him so; and it adds but little to our digwho neve made him so; and it adds but little to our dig-nity and to our honor, to hurl back into his face as a re-proach, the calamity we have brought upon him. The truth is, our sensibilities are not yet quite dead. That living monitor, conscience, sometimes reproaches us with the wrongs we have inflicted and are daily inflicting upon the African race; and we bluster over the fallen negro, call him "ignorant and degraded," in order to justify our-selves to ourselves, and to the rest of the world for his oppression. But we have constant and daily testimony, that this plea of the slaveholder, adopted by the Convention, is not at least always true, but that under the heavy load of oppression which we heap upon the African, he

I was present when this address was read before a real gentlemen in this city, and when that part which I have quoted was read, a respectable and intelligent gentleman who was present, and has been for more than 20 years an inhabitant of this city, said, "stop—that part is not true; at least it is not so now." He said that he had taken the pains to visit the meetings of the colored people of the city—that during the last 4 years they had rapidly advanced upon the white race in intelligence, industry, and in acquiring property, also in the neatness and comfort of their homes,—he denied that they were smilty of more crimes or countenanced or secreted offenmen in this city, and when that part which guilty of more crimes or countenanced or secreted offen-ders of their own color, more than whites. He spoke of a young mulatte women whem he had seen among them, who was both intelligent and accomplished—and that they endeavored to school their children, that they were attentive and orderly in their religious exercises. He expressed to them his surprise that they should have impressed to them his surprise that they should have im-proved their condition so rapidly in the last four years.— Their answer was, that they had been advised to that course by abolitionists as the only means of making them-selves respectable—that they had found its advantages,

I heard this relation with some surprise, but much plea-I heard this relation with some surprise, but much plea-guie. I remarked to the gentleman, you have related facts worthy of publication to the world—you have men-tioned a young colored female as intelligent and accom-plished: do you know, sir, that by our laws, we in O-bio, who boast of our love of justice and equal rights, have denied to that woman any protection for her virtue —that she could be violated by one or more white

villains in presence of her mother, brothers and sisters, if colored, with perfect impunity, our courts being unable if colored, with perfect impunity, our courts being unable to afford the least redress, for the want of white proof, though well convinced of the commission of the outrage? His answer was short, but full of meaning. "I am not an abolitionist, but think I shall be so shortly." So much the opinion of the Convention, that the negroes are an ignorant and degraded race. The residue oad charge against abolitionists, I repudiate, as no proof s pretended, nor have I ever heard an abolitionist express pinions, or any thing like them, which are here imputed to them as a body. I hope, however, that these rtions will meet with notice from the proper quarter.

It may be true that the Abolitionists were gratified with ne selection of General Harrison as a candidate for the presidency; if so, it was because Mr. Clay was rejected, not that the lot fell on General Harrison. I am well satisfied that neither of those gentlemen ought to be sup-ported by Abolitionists. Mr. Clay's famous speech in Congress on the slave question, has left them without hope as to him. Gen. Harrison, I am well convinced, is in feeling and principle, a more devoted pro-slavery man, than Mr. Van Buren, who, I believe, in feeling is antislavery. I venture these opinions now, without giving any reasons for them, which I may however do at some

hopes that, that most inhuman and execrable traffic, so far as it respects the United States in its foreign aspect, will be soon brought to an end; indeed, the honor of country seems to be deeply involved in this matter. The substance of the President's remarks on this subject, to my mind amounts to this, that every unprincipled villain engaged in stealing negroes from Africa, is endeavoring o cover his nefarious practices with the American flag. Such is the effect of the slave system in our country, and such the result of that system upon the minds of men. Nothing will put a full stop to this acursed trade, but a total abolition of slavery. I pray that the opinion of the President may be made manifest, that the effectual suppression of the slave-trade is no where more sincerely deprove true both as it regards the domestic as well as the foreign slave-trade. The Convention entirely forgot or overlooked this part of Mr. Van Buren's official conduct. in their recommendation for his re-election. The Convention, as if zealously ardent to support the sinking cause of slavery, or for the purpose of individual or political effect, were not content with their broad denunciations of Abolitionists in their proceedings as contained in being a domestic institution, recognized by the Constitu-tion of the United States, we as citizens of a free state, have no right to interfere with it." What! the citizens ognized by the Constitution of the United States? I heretofore been taught to believe, that our Government was a government of the people, and that every part and parcel of the Government was subject to the exor interference of the people, or any portion of that the freedom of speech and the press was them; and that the freedom of speech and the press was absolutely preserved to the people themselves, for this great and valuable purpose. But it seems that the holders of slaves, and the lovers of slavery are about teaching provisions; and to my mind, it is perfectly clear that the provision in the Constitution of the United States fixing the basis for representation and direct taxes, which places a colored person, if he is free, upon the same equal ground includes three-fifths of all other persons, evidently mean-ing slaves, was intended and designed to give a standing to the colored race which should eventually abolish slavery in this country. For who could have supposed, that the love of instice and pride of the American peoble would have permitted a representation in Congress ed upon property, and not upon FREE PERSONS; and although our own state constitution fixes the basis of representation on white male inhabitants above the age f twenty-one years, the constitution of the United States makes free persons, without regard to color, or age, or sex, such basis. The fact is, there is neither constitution, argument, common sense, justice, nor "rhyme nor reason," to uphold slavery. The whole system is founded in brute force alone, and upheld for avaricious purposes.

orce alone, and upheld for avaricious purposes.

The Convention also resolved, "That in the opinion of tion to be the denial of power, in Congress;-not that the exercise of such power would be bad policy;—without the consent contemplated. Congress have exclusive legislawithin their respective jurisdictions, are as broad and as full as the power given by the Constitution of the United States to Congress over such territory as might be granted for a seat of government. And if Congress have not the power to abolish slavery in the District by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, it is a new and strange tates of Virginia and Maryland to be necessary to enable Congress to act in the premises. Suppose should abolish slavery within her borders; Co should abolish slavery within her borders; Congress, ac-cording to the reasoning of the Convention, could not do so in that part of the district in which the city of in that part of the district in which the city of Washington is, without the consent of the other parties to the compact. This part of the resolve hardly needs a serious reply. It is a reiteration of the assumptions of the slave power in Congress; assumptions which that power has never ventured to have tested by a direct vote in either House, well knowing that every man of common honesty and common sense, would decide in favor of the power of Congress without such consent,

The Convention again resorve, "These political abolitionism is but ancient federalism under a new guise, and that the political action of abolition societies is only a de-

that the political action of abolition societies is only a device for the overthrow of democracy." If the position assumed in this resolution be true, then the reverse is also true; or at least it is a fair and legitimate inference, That anti-abolitionism is but ancient democracy in a neu guise, and that the political action of anti-abolition meet is only a device for the perpetuation and spread of slavery throughout our whole country or throughout the very throughout our whole country or throughout the world. This surely is a new guise of ancient democracy Let it be constantly born in mind, that the Convention in the address states, when speaking of the Abolitionists, their object is, "the general and immediate abolition of slavery throughout the world." It is therefore but a just and logical inference, that those who judge them for this cause, are in favor of "a total, general, and immediate" increases the chains of slavery and for mmediate" riveting anew the chains of slavery, and fo s perpetuation and continuance and spread "through se world." These resolves and sentiments of a der the world." These resolves and sentiments of a demo-cratic convention in Ohio will, I am sure, be read with surprise and astonishment by every reflecting man in the country. That they were uncalled for no one will, I think, deny; and whether designed for political effect only, or containing the real sentiments of a majority of that Convention, time alone will determine; here they are deemed so "poor, that none will do them service." It is not surprising, however, that those who would aim to cover over and perpetuate monied monopolies under the cry of reform, would also be willing to cover over and perpetuate a trade and monopoly in human flesh, as a "peculiar institution," under the same cry. We have often heard, "I am op sed to slavery in the abstract as much as any man My answer is, you may also be opposed to larceny or any other crime in the abstract, but be much delighted with its actual practice as a "peculiar institution;" because, like slavery, it enables one man to live upon the labor of ano-You will remember that I did not take a seat in the

Convention the first day of its sitting. This was owing to a difference of opinion amongst the delegates from our county, as to certain instructions given us by the body, which appointed us. In the evening, I was informed by a which appointed us. In the evening, I was informed by a gentleman of high respectability, that anti-abolition reso-lutions would on the next day be introduced into the Conas a blow in part at least aimed directly at myself, because I did not concur in opinion, that Governor Shannon, with his bank sentiments, was the proper per son as Governor for the democratic party. On rec when the liext day. When the pessions and resolutions were reported by the committee, a strong effort was made to take the vote on them as a whole, but the good sense of the Convention prevailed, and this 'funatical' project was overruled. When those relating to the question of slavery and abolition were read for adoption, and you rose to make your objections to them, the scene can be better imagined than described. Having placed place, I thought that the confusion of tongues at Babel must have been order, to what took place a minute or two. Some called for the previous question, others at the top of their voices hallooed, "down with him! down with him!" "hustle him out! hustle him out!" and others exclaimed, "Go on! go on! no gag-laws here!" The proud

*These were my views in January last. I now regard both candidates as on a dead level in regard to the Slave-Power. This I intend to explore more fully in ano-

Demon of Slavery seemed to flap his wings in trium to "ride on the tempest and direct the storm." The Pre-sident repeatedly called to order. At last order was recored, and you were permitted to proceed. "Ah!" thought, "here are the foot-prints of the power of Slavery, with which we are so often told we have no concern, not only its foot-prints but its actual presence." I was, however, gratified to see the more aged, and if appearance could ustify the conclusion, the more respectable members of the Convention gather around you, and cheer you on. After you had concluded, I caught the eye of the President, and was declared entitled to the floo me scene followed, as you had passed through. I stood with folded arms, determined not to proceed until order was restored. I heard one say, "Morris has committed political suicide." "My good friend," thought I, "you

had better take care, that the democratic party are not murdered outright by those who pretend to be its friends. My fall is of little consequence, when the great cause of My fall is of little consequence, when the great cause of truth and justice is likely to fall under the same power."

My only object was, to disabuse the Constitution from the foul stain of slavery, which the Convention was about to fix on it. I was, however, repeatedly called to order. The Chair decided I was in order. A motion for a recess The Chair decided I was in order. A monon to a for which I gave way, was carried. On meeting in the afternoon, I had no desire to delay, or in any manner, and conthe afternoon, I had no desire to delay, or in any manner, procrastinate the business of the Convention, and concluded with a very few additional remarks. A reply was attempted by one or two gentlemen. One contended that the South would be very angry with us, and would "distance and the south would be very angry with us, and would "distance and the south would be very angry with us, and would "distance and the south would be very angry with us, and would "distance and the south would be very angry with a second source and the south would be very angree of the south would be very and the south would be very angree of the south would be very and th solve the Union," if we did not cease our opposition to slavery. Another told us a dry and uninteresting story about his voting for me on a former occasion, as he then believed I was a democrat of the first water; but he now thought that all Abolitionists ought to be lopped off the democratic party." I did not recognize the gentleman, but was told it was Mr. Sawyer, of Montgomery. I intend to visit his own county, and hope to meet him in the midst of his friends and debate with him this matter further. Information is what I seek, not victory; because I am sure that where truth is, there will ultin After Mr. Sawyer had concluded, althou ther gentleman was on the floor, claiming to be heard, there were loud calls for the previous question—the vote was taken, and the President decided it was sustained.

was taken, and the President decided it was sustained.
Thus all further debate or reply was cut off. Any person who had seen the proceedings of the slave party in Congress, in their endeavors to put down debate and inquiry on the slave question, could have easily discovered that he anti-abolition, or more properly the slave, party in the Convention were endeavoring to ape their friends to the best of their skill and abilities. Much matter for serious and solemn reflection has been nade by the Convention. Are the real and truly democratic party, the industrious and honest people of the United States, in favor of the continuance and extension of American demagogue and unprincipled aspirant to office are, I have little doubt. Every day's observation and experience

convinces me of the truth of a remark I made on a for mer occasion, that the bank power and the slave power for this are endeavoring to unite their forces to rule this coun try; we ought to watch with untiring vigilance their un-holy crusade against our liberties. For myself, I have us a new doctrine. I deny, however, that the Constitu-tion of the United States recognizes slavery in any of its splices me on, I will never make shipwreck of principle and truth to gain the favor of any party, or any have no principles on the subject of slavery that I have adopted, since Mr. Sawyer, as he said, voted for me as a democrat of the first water. He could have known my opinions on this subject then, by a reference to the records of the Legislature. But one thing I think I may records of the Legislature. But one thing I think I may assert with truth, it is not many years since, if any man had been known as the open and avowed apologist or advocate of the slave system in the United States, as many men professing to be democrats now are, he would not only have been deemed politically, but morally degenerate. I have no wish at this time of day to undertake to define my position. If, after thirty years' service in legislative bodies, the people of Ohio cannot judge correctly of my political cast, I am quite sure nothing I could say would convince them. I however deeply regret and deplore, that even in appearance, the democracy of Ohio should that even in appearance, the democracy of Ohio should stand in juxtaposition with Southern slavery—that a natrimonial alliance is about to be formed, if not between a white and black person, yet between a white and black principle. This unnatural connection, I am sure, will not last long. Like Chancellor Harper's description of another connection, so soon as the passions are gratified, the parties will separate in coldness if not in disgust, Every wave and wind tells the world, that the long los natural rights of man shall be restored to all. The angel of mercy is visiting our world, and the time is at hand

"Man shall man, no longer crush."

The friends of liberty have no cause for despair, but much When names, sects and parties fall, for encouragement. principles will survive and flourish. Accept. Sir, the assurance of my highest respect

G. W. EELLS, Esq. P. S. I have written you from memory. If, in any particular I have been mistaken in facts or circumstances, you will not the or circumstances, you will set the matter right may expect much personal invective. Misrepresented and unjustly charged, because we desire and labor for equal rights, it no doubt will be said that we are striving to bring into existence a new party, to the injury of the democratic party; but "none of these things move me." I endeavored to sustain democratic principles be fore the beards were grown of many who w charges, indeed, while they were yet in their mother's arms. I have only to say that, "after the way which they call heresy," do I believe in the work done by our Fathers, "believing all things" which they have written in the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the

For the Palanthropist. LETTER FROM MR. FLAVEL SUTLIFF.

Jefferson, O. July 20th, 1840.

Dear Friend.—I rejoice to see the stand you have taken, and the noble and triumphant vindieations of it continued in your editorials. I do not think it is indispensably necessary that we have a third party, and I think you are right in taking the stand that we must separate from the other two parties. The truth is, we can't stay in the ranks of either, and battle valiantly for the slave, for whether we would leave the party or not, if we do not make every other question subordinate to the interests of our party, they will cast us out. Both parties, it seems to me. are determined that their ranks shall be filled with men of "one idea". They act like parent who has five or six children, but bestows all his care, attention, and wealth to decorate one of them who is deformed, and also resorts to all sorts of trickery and falsehood to pass him off on the world as perfect, while he efuses to provide for the necessities of the others or to learn the truth us to their merits .-I believe both parties enemies of all righteous-

I am in favor of a third party, but I believe we can get along without it, if we can get the Abolitionists out of the other two; but I am sure this cannot be done so well any other way as by forming a third party for this year. We could see how it would work.

Whatever I can do by lecturing and procuring subscribers for the Philanthropist or selling books I shall do. Would it not be well if it could be afforded, to offer the Philanthropist on the same terms as the Emancipator is offered. viz., 50 cts. for four months beginning with the first of August?

It seems to me a great many subscribers might be procured in this way, especially if the aboli-tionists would take right hold through the whole west and do the work themselves, and not wait

for lecturers to come round. Abolitionists ought this year to "awake, arise or be forever lost." I have written in the greatest possible haste. Will you propose a state convention, at your convention to be holden on the first of September, to be composed of all those abolitionists who are resolved to separate from both parties. I would wish you to use your discretion and would be glad to hear your opinion.

Most cordially yours FLAVEL SUTLIFF

Our friend by this time, has learned that the convention he proposes is called. We hope he will attend, and bring as many with him as possible. - ED. PHIL.

Belfontaine, July 24th, 1839.

DR. BAILEY: Dear Sir .- It has been enjoined on me to communicate for the Philanthropist, the following resolutions passed almost unanimously by the Belfontaine A. S. Society, on the 20th of July 1840.

1st. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, very properly recognizes the sovereign political power as existing in the

people.
2nd. Resolved, That each citizen is responsible to God and his country for the proper exercise of that power.

3d. Resolved, That the ballot box is the proper medium through which this power can

4th. Resolved, That it is the duty, and will, by every good citizen, be esteemed the privilege, to vote for some WELL QUALIFIED person for every every elective office in the Govern-

5th. Resolved, That each citizen is bound to see that suitable persons are put in nomination for the different offices.

6th. Resolved, That we are higly pleased with the prospect of an electoral ticket in Ohio, for Messra. Birney and Earle, and will give i our most hearty support-and that we hail with pleasure the call for a convention at Hamil-

7th. Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in Dr. Bailey as the Editor of the Philanthropist; and engage to sustain him by all

the means in our power.

Sth. Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas Morris and Wm. Slade, by "opening their mouths for the dumb," and by their manly defence of the oppressed in the councils of the nation, have written their names high on the temple of fame, whilst the names of the defenders of slavery will go to corruption with their bodies in the

9th. Resolved, That D. Webster, having bowed the knee, and kissed the calves, as polluted, ought to be removed from the high places

10. Resolved, That neither the Hickory nor Buckeye has any charms for us, while prostra-

ted before the Southern Idol.

11th. Resolved, That the Whigs by their hard cider &c., are sowing the wind and can

but reap the whirlwind.

A. WILSON, Sec'ry. Dear Sir .- Esq, Walker has just shown me

your letter to him, and desires me to state. that we fully appreciate the importance of its contents, and will most cordially co-operate with you in endeavors to secure a large and interest-ing convention at Hamilton. We fully believe that now is the time to grapple with the monster: let the parties know that they cannot use us for their dirty work. There is certainly nothing to hope or to fear from either of the present political parties. All we have reason to fear is, our own want of faithfulness. God can, yea, will hold us up, if we labor in his vineyard faithfully; but if we will still rely on numbers, the arm of flesh, He may say, Ephraim is joined to his idois, let him alone. Our appropriate language is, "Ashur shall not save us; we will not rid upon horses, for in thee, the fatherless findeth mercy.'

Yours, in the cause of the slave,

For the Philanthropist.

MIAMI COUNTY. Piqua, July 29th, 1840.

Dear Friend .- Your favor reached me of the 27th. If practicable, I shall be glad to attend the Convention, the object of which I approve. Sincerely do I hope it may result in the FULL recognition by Ohio Abolitionists, of the para mount superiority and purity of Abolition principles, whenever brought into contact with party politics; so that Ohio Abolitionists may nevermore think of abolishing their own principles .-True, great and important interests of the country are involved, perhaps to a greater extent than at any former period, and a change of the administration appears to me necessary: but shall therefore prove treacherous to those eternal principles of righteousness which I have openly espoused? Will the Judge of all the Earth approve such renegadism? Shall I do evil that good may come? Yea, "for this time Should I not rather expect God will turn such imaginary wisdom upside down, as he has done before? But if I cleave to principles which I know to be right, content to leave the event with Him who rules over all, with how much more confidence may I look for the speedy triumph of the righteous cause in which I am engaged! For He can (who dare deny that he will?) make the very enemies of that cause its most efficient though unintentional promo ters. Let us not, then, partake of other men's sins, but cleave to that which is good; leaving the consequences in God's own hands; who wil honor them that honor him.

Until the late disclosures, I was in favor of Harrison, (and still I am on other grounds,) but now, how can I, with a particle of self-respect, vote for a man, who unjustly, ungentle-manly (if not maliciously) holds up my prin-ciples, motives, and conduct to the world's op-problum and contempt? How can I, with any regard for the fundamental principles of right eousness on which our liberties and institutions are founded, give my suffrage to him who prostrates such principles to the demon of slavery ? Not unless I were worthy to wear the slave's chain. No, no, let me leave him and his party to theinselves and commit my country's cause to my God.

Yours for Abolition in its purity, WM. BOOTH. For the Philanthropist.

ADAMS COUNTY. DR. BAILEY .- If God permit I will attend the meeting at Hamilton. It was my intention from the first time I noticed the advertisement. If I can bring any body with me I shall do

I know we cannot help the Abolitionists voting for somebody;—they are a working class.— They cannot vote for Mr. Scattering, that would be too much like doing things in the abstract. They must have somebody to vote for, in whom we have all confidence, and we have all confidence in Judge Birney.

To vote for abolition in the abstract, that is to vote for nobody, but merely to withdraw from pro-slavery candidates, is as if Paul had fought the Christian battle of faith by beating the air.

I trust brother Blanchard takes Gerrit Smith's letter with great kindness. I am sure he does, for brother Blanchard is a christian.

That brothers Blanchard and Rankin, and fear of the Van Buren party, looks to me like ding up. Was it in my power to do any thing the practice of the Indians, when they offer to to prevent such a catastrophe, I would quick-for the support of Birney; but since the decided

bacco to the Devil. They do it not from choice, but from fear.

To assist in ordaining, or constituting a mar God's chief Minister of the United States, I conwhich I trust I shall always perform from a sense of love to God, and not fear of men or

parties or Devils. Affectionately DYER BURGESS. For the Philanthropist. MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Daylon, July 27th, 1846.

DR. BAILEY. Dear Sir,-Yours of the this morning, requesting information respecting the delegates which may attend the A. S. Convention, which is to assemble at Hamilton

on the first of September, from this county. I presume you are aware that the cause is no means flourishing in this county; at the time of the Harrisburgh nomination, and for several months after, I presume, with but one solitary exception, every abolitionist in this county, thought he should vote for Harrison. But recent developments, have wrought a change in the opinions of most of them; still many are unwilling entirely to forsake him. If principles forbid their voting for him, they vould like to see others who have no scruples about slavery, do so, in in hopes of effecting, a favorable change in the times. Painful as it is to abandon the General (and to no one perhaps is it more so, than to me, for reasons I have not now time to relate,) The Abolitionists of this place begin to be satisfied that duty reuires them not to dishonor a holy cause by voting for a man who is willing to boast that he has done more for the maintainance of Southern institutions, than any man North of Mason and Dixon's line; who, when addressed by northern men on the subject of slavery would not answer them, but gave over that task to his committee to perform; but showed no reluctance to answer letters received from slave-holders. Since he has already suffered so much for the cause of slavery, the abolitionists here are willing he should suffer for their votes next

We begin to believe that no man will either respect us or our priciples, if we deset those principles to gain a temporary advantage. If we vote for Harrison next fall. we shall find it difficult to convince any pro-slavery man hereafter that we are sincere in our professed attachment to the poor slave. When ve ourselves inflict a wound upon our own cause, the weapon with which we do it seems always to be imbued with the deadliest poison, if we may udge from the imposibility of effecting a cure You must not expect that the number of delegates from this county, will be numerous, but I can assure you the county will be represen-

Yours very respectfully, JAMES A. SHEDD. For the Philanthropist. VOICE FROM ASHTABULA.

Messrs. R. E. Price, James C. Ludlow and Benjamin Basset,

GENTLEMEN,-We the undersigned, in be half of the friends of political action in this part of the state, in compliance with the suggestion of Dr. Bailey, proceed to furnish the name of Lucretius Bissel, of Ashtabula co., as an elector for the 16th congressional district, a gentleman in whose fidelity to the cause of our country and the slave, you can place the most implicit con-

It may not be amiss for us here to assign briefly some of the reasons that impel us to distinet political organization in this state.

Government should always restrain not legalize crime. This government is a government of the people, professedly recognizing bound to vote for such men only as will repeal all laws that legalize slavery, and this we cannot do by sustaining either of the present polit-

ical parties, both being fully pledged to slavery. Freemen cannot consistently with their own rights reject the duty of voting. This is the only natural and peaceable defence that the people retain—by this they may approach all the past proceedings of our national legislature. buses of the government and remove them. If who love our country and the cause of humanity, to co-operate with us. The cause is worth all ne sacrifice it will cost. It is of no less imporance than the redemption of millions, whose rights are all wrested from them by the power of is nation, established professedly for the purposes (among others) to promote justice, pro vide for the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty. We must therefore provide out of the people able men-such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, and place such over us, to be our rulers. If we do this, we shall be able to endure as a nation. If we neglect to do this, will not God permit the slave, "reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double according to the works in the cup which she hath filled, fill to her, dou-

That God may so dispose this people as to wert such a retribution, and do justice to those they now cruelly oppressers is the desire and prayer of your co-worker in the cause of bleeding humanity.

LEVI SUTLIFFE, Johnson Trumbull co: SAMUEL PLUMB,) Lenox, Ashtabula co. RALPH PLUMB. W. P. BROWN, C. B. Walworth, Vernon, Trumbull co. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, SHERMAN TYRELL. Johnson, JAMES BASCOM, WILLIAM BASCON, Trumbull co JOSEPH CULVER. JONATHN CULVER, ALBE COLEMAN, BENJ. CARPENTER, Ashtabula co. J. CARPENTER.

For the Philanthropiet, HARRISON COUNTY.

Cadiz, July 27th. 1840. Dr. BAILEY:-I received yours of the 21st nst., requesting attention to the proposed convention of abolitionists at Hamilton. I fee greater interest in the contemplated meeting. han in any movement of abolitionists, since the commencement of our cause. And although I ty candidate, we become accessory to the sup- Let the friends of the cause pour in as though may not be permitted the pleasure of mingling port of the greater of two evils, which would the windows of Heaven were indeed opened in your deliberations on that occasion, yet you have my sympathies, and my prayers too, that something may be done to check the downhill the election to the House, which would probably course of abolitionists, and bring them back to their first love, to stand again upon the rock of eternal truth. I fear we are about to tear down others, should choose Tyler and Harrison for the fabrick, we have been seven years in buil-

ly fly to the rescue. But, if they will not stand taken by the Editor of the Philanthronist. waken at the eloquence of your pen, neither would they awaken, although one arose from the dead. 1600 A. S. Societies have resolved sider one the solemnest acts in my life; an act that they cannot support slave-holders, or proslavery men for office, by their suffrages. they prove recreant to their professions then? I trust not. Then give us an electoral ticket for the friends of liberty to rally around. Should many hearts fail, still there are some who love our principles, and who believe they would obey God by voting for Birney and Earle not bow the knee to Baal were worth the whole of Israel, and 300 men of Gideon's army were worth more than the 27000 which was left .-They were willing to fight the battles of the Lord of hosts, and although few in number, they triumphed. So the witnesses, during the 1260 years in which the church is in the Wilderness, are few in number. But then they stand upon the sea of glass, before the throne of God, mingled with the fires of persecution.— They are fighting men, they get the victory over the Beast, and over his mark, and image, and over the number of his name. Their character is, "they will not follow a multitude to do evil," nor participate in the "unfruitful works of darkness, but rather rebuke them." And although frequently put to death, yet they pour out the vials of the wrath of God upon the man of sin. In a word they are faithful men, of whatever age or nation, or church, who, during the apostacy or reign of the man of sin, maintain the doctrines of Christ, and insist upon their application to the whole moral order of society, both in church and state, bearing their testimony against all persons, and communities, who refuse allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ, and to his laws. They come out from all corrupt social systems. They touch not, taste not, nandle not the unclean thing." They will not "participate in the sins of the wicked, lest they pe partakers of their plagues." At the end of king vengeance on them who know not God

> nor obey the Gospel." God's ordinances will be purified, and the saints of the most High will take the Kingdom. Equal laws, and equal liberty will be recognized a thousand years, and Heaven and Earth will be filled with hosannas of glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will towards

> I hope that none of our anti-slavery brethren may act as Namon the Assyrian, who, after acknowledging the true God, nevertheless bowed down in the Idol's Temple. Still if they should be so lost to duty, they shall have my prayers. Oh Lord, deliver them from this sin!

> > R. HANNA. For the Philanthropist. Letter from Mr. Pomerov.

It is recommended in the Philanthropist June 30th, that if any of the subscribers of that paper differ in their views respecting the hest nethod of giving our suffrages at the next coming election, that they express themselves accordingly.

Feeling an interest in the cause of abolition, r in other words, for the abolishment of slavery, by constitutional means, I will give my reasons for not being in favor of a third party at the present time; and although I make no higher pretensions than that of a mechanic, yet, if he wishes of the farmers, and laboring classes. were more frequently consulted, our legislative halls would be filled not by professional men exclusively, who do not fairly represent their constituents, but by the sovereigns themselves, by farmers who would look to the common welfare, and slavery would thereby be abolished. I do not question the sincerity of the majority of the abolitionists, who are in favor of a third party,

Now from the very nature of the disease, it matyet I think it is premature, calculated to place ters not who is elected to the presidency, no slaveholder and his apologist? Forbid it, Heanecessarily, in not making any distinction between those who wholly disregard our rights, and those who partially do it, unless we act on the principle that the greater of two evils is the best. The greater the abuse the more sure the remedy, upon which principle we have been acting too long already, if we are to judge from the

However much the present Executive of th then we have a way of removing slavery, which in its very nature recommends itself to the people of this nation, ought we longer to any act of the majority of Congress, in relation dispense with its use? Let us then form an to emancipating the slaves in the District of Coelectoral ticket for this State, and let us unite, all lumbia, or in the territories of the U. S., or giving instructions for the delivery of the unfortu nate captives of the Amistad, to those engaged in the slave trade, who have done no more than he himself would have done, and what the revolutionary fathers did, in asserting and obtaining their liberty.

And the fact of his giving his casting vote for censorship over the post office, to prevent the distribution of anti-slavery publications, which he could not give constitutionally, any more than he could prohibit any person from writing o speaking against the administration, which generally called federalism, of the elder Adams stamp, is sufficient to show his feelings of opposition to the freedom of the press.

Aside from this, almost every other interes of the people is sacrificed to his will. sooner than support a man who not only makes pretensions to liberty, equal rights, democracy, conomy, retrenchment and reform, &c., hold ing out false colors to deceive, and at the same time acting on the retrograde-sooner than support that man, let my right hand forget its cun-

But is General Harrison any better? Not in like most of our northern statesmen, has, knowing that his prospect of being elected at the pre-sent time would be hopeless, unless he could get the support of the slave states, become too servile; thus exemplifying to the world, that for a man to be a successful candidate for the highest office in the gift of a free people, he must be the least free of all; and before the north will become independent, [not of England, but of the Slave Power, they must study their interest, and become as well united in discountenancing slavery as the slaveholders are in supporting it But until that time, we cannot hope for success in a political point of view, except in the election of members to Congress, the Legislature, We must ask the question, which person if elected, would probably promote the general reason I am opposed to a third party at the next coming election; for in supporting the third par-

result in the election of Van Buren. This the Van Burenites well understand; for, before the acceptance of the nomination of Messrs. Birney and Earle, Van Buren men who

create a division in the party the most favorable

to liberty, and thus be the means of carrying

their hopes begin to revive on account of the proposed electoral ticket for abolitionists, thereby creating division, and giving the state to Van

Abolitionists should not be influenced by the false pretensions of the administration party, when they resort to such measures for carrying

their points. But if it is thought advisable to get up a third candidate for the Presidency, let us do it at the beginning of the term, and give an opportunity "men who fear God and hate covetousness." for the two parties to show themselves fairly, Why, sir, in the days of Elijah, 7000 who did and see if they will make choice of the same, for the sake of principle, or for their votes .-This I think, would be the most proper time, for this reason-should Gen. Harrison be elected, and follow in the footsteps of Van Buren, in reforming freemen out of house and home, and depriving us of our constitution as well as national privileges, he, like the present incumbent, will receive the just anathemas of a free people.

J. POMEROY. Fitchville, Huron co. O., July 14, 1840.

For the Philanthropist. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE! In my preceding argument I endeavored to as

certain the true policy on which to plant aboitionism, and have found it to be truth and only truth and always truth, truth in principle, and truth in practice and action, and why? because the faithfulness of the Almighty stands pledged to see truth triumphant. We are now to show that the symbols of the

two political parties, the Hickory and Buckeye, are the true emblems of the real difference of the worth of the matters in dispute between them so far as the present pecuniary distress is concerned which is none at all.

On the 24th of July it was fully proved before the Cherokee anti-slavery society, and a resolution adopted to that effect, that it is, neither the Democrats nor Whigs, but slavery that is the days, God will appear in flaming fire, ta- the first and chief cause of the present calamity in money matters, and now I will attempt to prove that the immediate cause is no more chargeable on the one party than on the other.

Then let us ascertain what is the immediate cause? The answer is, too great an increase of the paper above the specie of the country, the evil effect of which, was to put false value on all property making an article that by the only true standard of value (gold and silver) would not bring more than one dollar, bring five or six. Debts greater and smaller were contract-

ed for things at an unreasonable price. The paper began to be doubtful, a run was made, the banks closed, being unable to redeem, the paper is brought bome by the force of the -and just in proportion as the paper sinks to specie, the prices fall. The debts were made when the prices were high, and have to be paid when the prices are low, so that it takes some four or five times as much property to pay a debt now as it would some years ago when the debts were made. The wholesale merchant presses upon the retailing merchant, and he upon his customers and they upon one another-property goes off at the sale of the officers often for what will not pay the cost.— Now, fellow citizens, is the hickory or buck-Look around you, and see, which of them was the most instrumental in thus increasing the paper currency? Cast your eyes about amongst your neighbors and judge if there were any difference between the parties as to their pressure upon the banks for loans. For one I find no difference. Now as both are for reforming and neither for destroying the banks, (at least in Ohio,) what are they fighting about. So far as the popular cry about money, is concerned, the rency; and what wise man desire to be cured by

giving him the disease. I therefore solemnly bolitionists not to run after those Jacks with a lantern, those false lights that may decieve us into ruin. Sure I am that those who are trying it was concluded that the meetings would be to get money by electing Mr. Harrison will more generally attended, if postponed till after to get money by the work of the state of the into ruin. Sure I am that those who are trying to get money by electing Mr. Harrison will find, should they succeed, that they are deceived: there is nothing good for the country in the sugar nuts, hog troughs, hard cider, or coon skins. I would not give the toss of a copper whether I should dwell under the shade of the "hickory or buckeye," until they are emancipated from slavery, the main-spring of all the LOGAN.

For the Philanthropist. VOICE FROM BELMONT. Loydsville, Belmont co., July 25th, 1840.

Dr. Bailey,-In reference to the propose convention at Hamiltion, I have to say that the movement is to my mind very important, not for the purpose of getting up an electoral ticket, for I hope this will be done at all events, but to rouse the slumbering spirit of abolition—shall I say, to raise it from the dead? No! it only sleepeth, and although it may come forth bound and cumbered with the grave clothes of whigery, be assured it is not dead, and that those who have untimely pressed upon it the winding sheet and essayed to place it in the coldness and stillness of the grave, shall see it burst respectable vote, and therefore bring the cause its confinement and wrenching off the poor clods of clay relied on to bind it down, it will tends, nine-tenths of the whig abolitionists will clods of clay relied on to bind it down, it will tends, nine-tenths of the whig abolitionists will arise, shake off its bands, and proclaim its divine crigin, unbound and not to be fettered by party, for Mr. Van Buren. earth. Give us one thousand-aye, five hundred my opinion, on the subject of slavery. He, men for Birney and Earle, good and true who will not bow to Baal, and we do more than all our resolutions, meetings, and prayers, and preachings. Before God and men, we show our sincerity—that we speak, and vote, and p. av from the heart—that we, ourselves do honestly that which we can do. We will strike terror to slavery. The tyrant will say five hundred votes in Ohio-five hundred men that even whiggery and democracy patent could not buy ndred men that have absolutely soulsthat verily believe in God, and dare to serve him in the face of our very power. Sir, the south will quake as she has not done before.-She will remember that one Daniel who regarded not the king's decree, and she will say but here are 500 Daniels in one state, and she will turn to the other states and say, behold! Alas! interests of the people, until the two parties take they are by thousands—not only praying but the stand of slavery and anti-slavery. For this actually voting, showing they believe God hears and will answer their prayers. Let the convention be held, we will send delegates if possible. let the discussions be free: let charity abound and truth will be advanced. I wish Gerrit Smith would come and see

Ohio abolitionism from a nearer point of observation, Hamilton. I am pleased with your de-fence of the motives of our friends Rankin and Blanchard-it is just and generous.

ELI NICHOLS.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Franklin Mille, July 27th, 1840. DR. BAILEY:

Dear Sir .- I can no longer withold my per from congratulating you upon the position have recently taken in behalf of the cause of hu-

I must confess that my fears were considera bly excited some weeks since, from the tener of the "Philanthropist," that you would become subservient to party, like many others, and desected from that high elevation, which the bject and principles of our good cause, can and ought to sustain. But upon receiving one number of the "Philanthropist" after another, I have been led to rejoice in view of the free and independent course pursued by yourself, and your firmness in undertaking to establish, adhere to, and advocate such measures and principles as are calculated to accomplish, ultimately, our ob-

ject. When party zeal seems to be determined as it were, to disregard every sentiment of the Declaration of Independence, forgetting those great principles which are embodied in that instrument, and quarreling about those of minor importance; when the great body of the nation is in this condition, and christians too, of should be a "peculiar people, zealous of good works," are entangled in the shackles of worldly policy, how essential is it, at this crisis, that ed stand on the side of Human Rights, and their we should be actuated by purer motives, and carry out in our own practice the great principles of and when their votes can be given so as to be truth and righteousness, relying and trusting, for felt to effect, they will be willing to be governed success, entirely on that Arm that governs the Universe.

ren here who do cheerfully readily and heartily respond to the sentiments in the last number of the Philanthropist, dated July 21st. I feel that the consistent, devoted, uncompromising and whole souled abolitionists need doubt no longer, what attitude we should take. I am convinced that the time has come, when we should take the test of principle into our ranks, and see who among those that call themselves the friends of the slave and equal rights, are ready bow the knee to Baal, and who are not. I have been cosresponding with brethren in this Congressional District for the purpose of obtaining a name to forward as an elector, which I hope to do soon. The abolitionists in this county (Portage) have concluded to call a convention o be held on the 19th of August, to nominate suitable persons for Congress and our state legislature. There will be a Convention at Cleve land on the 12th of August of the friends in this Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Yours in behalf of the oppressed, CHARLES CLAPP. For the Philanthropist, Newport, July 25th, 1840.

Dear Sir .- We have warm times in advoeating the necessity of getting up an electoral ticket in this State for Messrs. Birney and Earle. We are charged with electioneering for Van Buren; and endeavoring to break down the Whig party. But as there are many honeye most to be blamed for this state of things. est and consistent abolitionists who are anxious to take a stand in every possible way against the encroachments of slavery, it becomes our duty to give them an opportunity to act in their political character, consistently with their declared sentiments in reference to the "peculiar institution." They are desirous of voting for men who are decidedly opposed to slavery, and no others; and they are unwilling to forego the privilege of freemen, I do believe that every one who, with a full knowledge of the facts, true and only answer is, for the bag, not that they gives his vote for Gen. Harrison, cannot get ing us the disease again, I mean a blasted cur- pointed for the first Saturday in August stands adjourned to the 31st of the same month, and will be held in Milan, Ripley co most earnestly on behalf of truth entreat Ia. The convention appointed at South Hanover. for the 2nd Wenesday in August is postponed to the hurry of the farmers is over. Please nosice the changes in the Philanthropist, and continue the notice up to the time of the meeting. Brother Blanchard is particularly requested attend at Hanover.

Yours for the oppressed, H. P. BENNETT. For the Philanthropist. Letter from Frederictown,

DR. BAILEY: Sir,-I was in hopes that after the almost manimous opinions expressed by nearly all the state and other abolition societies, against the third party nomination, it would have been left at rest for each one to pursue his own course with regard to the presidential election. But notwithstanding the State Society declined to form an electoral ticket, some I perceive are determined to force one upon their friends; this I very much regret, for I believe it will be injurious to the cause, for reasons here assigned.

1st, It appears impossible to unite the friends of human rights, so as to give anything like a

3nd, There are great and momentous inter ests at stake, and it is the duty of every friend of his country, to try to stay the march of corruption and secure his own liberty first, which I I think can only be done by a change in the national administration.

Sid. The time for political action has not ar rived, in my humble opinion, owing in part to the causes above mentioned; but in the event of the success of the whigs, there will be measures agitated which will be the means of contrasting the interest between free and slave labor, and many will be induced to favor the cause of human rights from interested motives, who would not do it for the simple cause of abolition.

We have every reason to believe that the Abolition cause is progressing rapidly, and that Providence is opening the way for the emseci-pation of the slave. When we view the movements that are including in Europe, and especially the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, I think that we can see the hand of the Great Ruler of the Universe in all this. Let us then act with caution, and not loss the little we can obtain, by reaching too far.

There are other causes that I think will oper ate to the advancement of the cause, especially the conduct of the Southern delegation of the M. E. General Conference, and their blasphem. oue attempts to vindicate, the right of property in human beings from Scripture, and their threatening to second when their views are op-posed. This I think will open the eyes of the

candid and reflecting portion of the community

and be the cause of promoting human liberty.

I had thought of stating my objection to your editorial essay of the 28th June, but as my sheet is most full, I shall only make a few passing remarks with regard to Gen. Harrison's duplicity. I shall say nothing, but I would ask what chance Gen. Harrison, or any other man, would have of being elected, who should avow abolition doctrines, as long as the present prejudice remains against the cause. We must first enlighten the public mind on this subject, and the people have got to take the lead both in church and state, for we see the minister of the gospel that teacheth, "thou shalt do unto all men as you would have them do to you," as loth to come out in favor of the cause of human liberty, as the statesman. I believe the public mind is prepared for a radical change in public measures, and it will be effected. I know that the mere politician never looks at the simple question of justice, but in an elective government like ours, when the voice of the people is heard, they must obey.

In conclusion, I must think that your reasoning, in the latter part of your article, is rather sophistical, unless you suppose we are all governed by the din of hard cider, log cabins, &c. whom we should expect better things, who bould be a "peculiar people, zealous of good men, and are actuated by correct principles and the good of their country, and will take a decidvote will be given understandingly in all cases; accordingly. And let them cast their votes as they may at the ensuing election have virtue enough left to save the country from impending ruin. Yours with respect,

A SUBSCRIBER.

SUMMARY.

Anecdote of Napoleon.—Scott represents Napoleon as entirely destitute of feeling, and does not even relate one anecdote in his ponderous work to illustrate the hu-manity of that military chieftain. The following is from Schlosser's (the historian's) work on Bonaparte.

When the victorious general of the army in Italy re-turned to Ajaccio in Corsics, the place of his nativity, crowds and processions assembled to receive him, but he heeded them not. His eyes were turned in every direc-tion as if to espy some beloved object. At last he sprung from his horse and giving vent to the burst of feelings that rushed to his heart, exclaimed in Italian, his native language, Oh! my madre, my my madre (oh! mv mother my mother!) and in a moment after was locked in the

ATTACHMENT OF FISHES .-- I once had occasion to observe the friendship which can exist even between fish.
I was accustomed to keep some gold fish in a large glass
globe. I do not think I should do so now for whatever care I might take of them, still it was a state of imprison-ment to which I was dooming them. It so happened that, from some cause the nature of which I do not recollect, my stockwas diminished to two. I gave away one of them; the other from that moment refused to eat; he lay motion-less at the bottom of the warer, as I thought was evidentpining away. It struck me that he was mourning the loss of his companion. I shall never forget the evident joy and strange antics to which he abandoned himself when his companion was restored to him. - North Devor Journal.

JERUSALEN.—Mr. Nicolayson, of the London Jews' Society, has purchased in the Holy city, land for church and mission premises. He considers that it could not have been better situated. Is son Mt. Zion, exactly opposite the castle of Davie pear, the gate of Jaffa, and on the very confines of the Jewish quarters. Its dimensions are sufficent for the erection of a church, and the requisite dwelling houses for four missionary families. The pro-perty was held by a trusty native. Hohannes, under the best legal security which could be devised till the 24th of October last, when it was transferred to Mr. Nicolayson. t is now held by him in the name of trustees appointed by the Society. The missionaries confidently assert that there are many Jews who would come out and publicly profess Jesus as the true Messish were there means of sup-port for them. Three Rubbies, appear to be advancing in the knowledge of the truth. One Israelitish family has been baptized probably the first which has been in the Holy City since the early Christian times. The number of the Greeks, Latins and Armenians are greater enemies to the Jews than even the Mosleme. It would be death to a Jew were he to enter the church of the Holy Sepulchre:

We are compelled to defer our strictures on Mr. Rankin's letter till next week. In the course of two or three weeks we shall give more of a variety in our paper. We wish now to give as much force to our convention as possible. We feel as if the fate of abolition in Ohio depended upon it. Remember the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the citizens of Cincinnati, of the Campmeeting of Bethel Church, to be held on the premises of Mr. Lewis, on the Resding road, 21 miles from Cincinnati, on the 13th of August.

NOTICE.

XENTA, Aug. 3d, 1840. The Anniversary of the Green county A. S. Society, takes place on the third Friday, the 21st day of the present month.

JOSEPH TEMPLETON. We have written to our eloquent advocate of the cause, questing him to attend the Anniversary. Will our iends in Green co. see to it, that a large delegation be appointed to our convention at Hamilton ?- En. Part.

A NEW SCHOOL.

A School is now opened in Hamilton, for the instruction of people of color, and is ready for the reception of pupils from any part of the state. The School is under the superintendence of the Trustees of the School Fund nstitution of the colored people of Butler County.
Torrion—Per quarter, \$2,00.
N. B. Boarding can be obtained at two dollars per

eck for grown persons; children, half price. HENRE SIMPSON, ROBERT ANDERSON. ANDREW Sampson, WM. D. BROWN,

ELIJAH EAST, Trustees of School Fund Inst. of C. P. of B. C. Hamilton, June 17, 1840.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS. Every subscriber to the Philathropiet, who shall not have paid up all arrearages by the first day of next October, will at that time be stricken from our list. Bills will be immediately forwarded to all who are indebted to us, that they may make immediate arrangement for

payment. lso-from this date, henceforth, no subscription will received, unless, it be accompanied by the case. Money can be forwarded at any time, free of charge y handing it to a postmuster, and requesting him to send to us. The following extract from a letter of the Post-Master General, contains the regulation upon this subject "A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the

sublishers of a paper, to pay the subscription of a third erson, and frank the letter if written by himself. There are few postmasters who will not cheerfully such a favor for subscribers.

No subscription will be contined unless pays ede in advance. This, we hope our friends will bear in mind

April 28th, 1840. Prices of Froduce at the Canal, CINCINNATI, August 11, 1840. \$ 3 63 Wheat, per bu Corn Meal, Corn, in ear,

20 # 25

Oats.

A LAMENT. A wail from the city of blood! A voice from the grave of the martyr, It cometh o'er mountain and wood, It mourneth the good man's departure Where rolls Mississippi along, The bard of the doomed city strung His harp to a sorrowful song, As he wandered its ruins among.

Lament! for our desolate home; O Harp! pour the song of our woe, Our guilt, and our terrible doom, And sad be the numbers that flow.

We were one day the pride of the West We joyed that our name was in story: Our sires far away thought us blest, As they heard of our fast rising glory. III.

We gave to the breezes our name, The waves bore the tale of renown; And gladly we saw that the flame Was great of our river-nursed town.

But woe for our fair city then, A sorrowful day came upon us: We in wrath slew the noblest of men, And indelible shame it hath won us.

Alas! we shed innocent blood, And the day of our glory went over, And now we are stricken of God-Smote down by the wrath of Jehovah. VI.

The wild grass grows rank in our streets And the wretches unpitied by death, On the hearth-stone, the howling wolf meets, While the serpent is coiling beneath. VII.

The buzzard is seen where we tread. The forest birds start not with fear, The eagle is wheeling o'er head, And the bat and the screech-owl here.

TIII. The traveller looks back as he goes, Where the blood of the martyr was spilt; Then heaveth a sigh, for he knows, The horrible tale of our guilt.

IX.

We mourn for the deed we have done, But alas! we mourn unforgiven; Our day of repentance is gone, We're deserted by man and by Heaven

The wave of oblivion rolls on, It hath swept o'er the place where we stood; A moment and we shall be gone, The last of the CITY OF BLOOD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Thrilling Narrative for Sabbath School Teachers.

Some years since a superintendent of a Sabbath school was walking out at the edge of evening, in one of the pleasantest villages of Massachusetts. By some providence he turned out of his accustomed walk, and was accosted by a child, who enquired if he were not a Sabbath school teacher. On being told that he was, she sighed, and said she had long been wishing to go to the school, but her parents forbade her. On being asked the reason of their objections, she wept bitterly, said that her father was intemperate, and her mother so wicked, that when she asked to go to Sabbath school, they would chastise her for it, and make her work all the Sab-

'O! if my parents were willing, how glad I should

coming to school.'

'O yes, and thank you too.' On entering this dwelling I breathed forth a prayer to God that my visit to this family might be long semembered by me, and by them. The child introduced me as one of the Sabbath school teachers, who wished to have some conversation with her father on the subject of his permitting her to attend the school, 'You wretch,' he exclaimed to his child; 'have I

forbid you going to such places.' He then called for the rod to chastise her. I felt that I was in a delicate position, and at first stood amazed at such cruelty. I remarked that I hoped he would not punish the child, particularly as on this occasion I had been the cause of exciting his anger.

'Your little daughter is kind, sir, and obedient, is she

'Yes. But who are you ?' 'I am your friend, sir, and wish to have a little conversation with you if you please ?' "Well talk on."

I hope you will not correct your child on account my calling to see you, as I was pleased on meeting her, with the simplicity of her conversation, and thought I should be pleased to see her father.'

Sir, I will take your advice. Jane, you will attend to your evening business,'

After conversing with this man nearly two hours on the subject of Sabbath schools, and the propriety of his parent. sending Jane, he partially promised she might go.

What say you, mother, to our Jane's going to the Sunday School ?

The mother refused with an oath. My heart then began to despair, for I thought I had ancceeded, and was now disappointed from a quarter which I did not expect. I continued my entreaties for a short time to no purpose, and then left, observing that I

should call again, On the day following I called, and after three hours of painful and laborious conversation, gained the consent of those parents that Jane might come to Sabbath

The next Sabbath, with gratitude to God, I had the pleasure of introducing Jane into the Sabbath school .-After supplying her with books, I placed her under the care of Miss D ,one of the most faithful teachers. Jane had not beenlong with us, before it was plain she had serious thoughts and feelings; and a few Sabhaths after, her countenance indicated that a change too pleasing and too visible to be concealed, had taken place.

At the close of the school one Sabbath, Miss Drequested me to remain, that I might have some particular conversation with Jane. We tarried after the school was closed, and I turned to the little girl, who said:

'D, Mr. ____, you are the kindest of friends in this world. You have, by bringing me into this school, taught me how to worship God. Before I came here, I need to feet had, but I could not help it. Miss D. had told me that ain is the cause of all our bad feelingsthat we are all sinners in the sight of God. I have also learned in this school that we must pray to God that he houses. would forgive our sins. O, sir, a few Sabbaths since I felt there was no peace to my poor soul; and saw, that if with the green, but not as common, nor as good I should then die, I must go to hell with the wicked. On for buildings. Precious serpentine, which is Sunday. If the same individual is found com-

give me a heart to fear and obey my parents; a heart to ove every body. And, you cannot know what a weight my sins were to me. I could get no sleep on the account of my sins. But I have longed for the last few days to see you. I have had such new feelings-my load is removed-I could hardly wait for the Sabbath to come that I might tell you what a Saviour I have found. I trust I have given myself entirely to God. I feel that there is something in my heart which I cannot express. O how thankful to God I am for your care and attention-for the instructions of Miss D .- for ever coming to the Sabbath school-for here I have found the Saviour who loves me, and who hath said to me, Seek me early-seek me now, and you shall find me. O, will you pray for me? Pray for my father, mother, brother, and sisters. I have prayed for them, and I will continue to pray for them.

This account, which I have related in her own language as nearly as possible, was almost too much for me. She was then only thirteen years of age. She was not only happy in herself now in the enjoyment of religion, but it was her heart's desire that all her father's family might enjoy the same. While she did not, forget to pray for them, she often introduced topics in conversation to interest them in religion.

From continued dissipation, the father induced a dis ease, which brought him near the gates of death. One morning on Jane's visiting him, while very weak and low, he asked her if she thought he would get well .-She replied with tears, that she hoped he would-but but if it is God's will dear father, that you should soon die, where will your soul be when you enter upon eternity ?' He gazed at her in vilence. She then asked if he wished to have the good Sabbath school teacher call ed in the mica slate in great numbers. to see him. He then said o her, 'O my child, will youpray for me, and do you think God would hear prayer for such a wicked man as I am !' The weeping child knelt by the bed side of her sick father, and breathed out her soul to God in prayer, that he would pardon her father's sins. and prepare him for the events of the future. The unkind father was melted into contrition, on hearing such importunity to God, to bestow blessings from the throne of grace upon such a sinner as he had been. The old man now prayed-felt the efficacy of prayed-yes, the aged sinner prayed, and his prayer, we believe was

Under God Jane was the instrument of her father's conversion. God in mercy restored him to health, a new ing, and as the only material fitted for grind man-an humble Christian. On his recovery, he was stones. No. 22, is from quarries in the Lyceun soon seen in the Sabbath school to which he had been so Village, Ohio, which furnish the best grit for long opposed, where he confessed, before teachers and grindstones known in America, and a valuable scholars, how much he then felt on account of his past conduct to the school. He asked forgiveness of all.

'He is now an active teacher, in the fifty eight year of his age, in the Sabbath school! The mother soon became serious, her brothers and one sister were also anxious for the salvation of their souls, and to make their peace with God. In a few months from the time that Jane entered our school, four brothers, and a sister, had all joined the church of God! Thus was she instrumental in one short summer, in the conversion of several mmortal souls, and all of her own family. Where formerly oaths were daily heard, now morning and evening prayer is offered, and the blessing of God supplicated to rest upon the Sabbath schools, to which, through the goodness of God, eight undenying souls ascribe their conversion, - Todd's Sabbath school Teacher.

From the N. Y. Evangelist. GEOLOGY.

Geography and Geology are sister sciences, as both describe the earth. The one tells where mountains and other portions of the earth are; the other tells what they are. The one describes the situation and the other the ingredients or materials, with the order of their arrangement. The one cannot be fully understood without assistance from the other.

Among all the sciences, no one is more sim-PRACTICAL GEOLOGY." No science probably Will you direct me, my child, to your home? I will displays in a more wonderful manner, the power, lessons at the time mentioned, might go with have some conversation with your parents respecting your | wisdom, and goodness of the Creator of the Uni-

> A large potion of the twenty-five specimens here described, can be found in every part of the world; all, and many more, may be obtained, with a triling expense and trouble, as a part of FAMILY CABINET" for each of the two millions of families in the American republic.

Quartz is the most common and abundant ingredient in mountains, rocks and soils, is the natural deposit of gold and other metals; the necessary and principal ingredient in the man-ufactory of glass; and, under different forms and colors, is known by the names of jasper, carnelian, calcedony, agate, amethyst, topaz, opal, and other gems. The different kinds of quartz, found in abundance, are called milk quartz, smoky quatz, blue, red and yellow quartz, according to their various colors. Quartz, in all its varie ties, is hard, and scratches most other minerals, and, of course, cannot be scratched by them Gun flint, and the common smooth, hard pebbles found in nearly every part of the globe, are varieties of this common, abundant and useful mineral. It is the only mineral which

is found every where. No 1. Milk quartz is nearly pure, or free from iron and other substances, which give color to mineral, also to animal and vegetable substances.

No. 2. Smoky quartz, which is colored by iron, is of various shades, and sometimes trans-

No. 3. Red, or jaspery quartz has a larger portion of iron than any other variety. Jasper is a gem. and is beautifully polished.

No. 4. Felspar is intimately and extensively combined with quartz, in the formation of mountains, soils, &c., and is essential in the manufactory of porcelain or china ware. It is scratched by quartz, and breaks more in the form of plates or small tables. It is commonly reddish, and sometimes flesh colored; also nearly white. When reduced to powder, it is more like clay, and less like sand than quartz when pulveriz-

No. 5. Mica, frequently called isinglass, is combined with quartz and felspar in the formation of nearly all the high mountains upon our globe. In some parts of Russia, and other countries, it is used for windows, in the place of glass.

No. 6. Hornblend is less hard, but more ough and difficult to break, than quartz or felspar. It contains a large potion of iron, is one dark green or black color, and enters largely into rocks, ledges and mountains in various

No. 7. Granular lime is much used for marble; and is abundant in many parts of the world.

No. 8. Compact lime is of finer texture, and more recent formation, than granular and does not receive as fine a polish. One variety, found in Germany, is used for lithographic printing. No. 9. Green serpentine is an abundant rock. and sometimes a good material for the wall of

No. 10 Yellow serpentine is interspersed

ous kinds. Serpentine can be cut with a knife.

he deposits of chrome ore. No. 11 Compact gypsum is a common variety of this rock, which is ground and used by e farmers for manure. When very compact, fine and translucent, it is called alabaster, which

much wrought for ornaments. No. 12. Selenite, or christalized gypsum, reaks in thin plates or leaves, and is frequently as transparent as glass. Gypsum can be scratch d by the finger nail.

No. 13 Tale is sometimes called French chalk.—It has a greasy or sopy feel, and com-monly a light color, and is softer than gypsum. No. 14. Coarse granite is supposed to be substance formed when God said "Let dry land appear." It is composed of quartz, felspar and nica, the last frequently sufficient large for windows.

No. 15. Fine granite is a common, valuabl material for the walls of houses. The ingredient are like those in the coarse, except finer. No. 16. Gneiss is a slate granite. From the

position of the mica in gneiss, it is split with ease into large slabs, fit for floors, side-walks, bridges, &c. Nos. 17 snd 18. Mica slate resembles gneiss. but contains no felspar, being composed of quartz and mica. The surface is frequently

of garnet and staurotide are sometimes deposit-Nos. 19 and 20. Signite has the same ingredients as granite. except that hornblend takes the place of mica. The most noted quarries of this rock are in Quincy, Mass, which furnished the materal for the Bunker Hill Monument, and for houses in great numbers and value in nearly

every sea-port in the country. No. 21 Greenstone is composed of hornblend and felspar intimately combined, and constitutes rocks, ledges and mountains, in various parts of the world. It is green or black, not easily broken, but much used for buildings.

Nos. 22 and 23. Sandstone composed cemented grains of sand, is much used for build article for whetstones, buildings, tombstones, and various other uses.

No. 24 Puddingstone or conglomerate, is composed of cemented pebbles of various sizes and qualites, and is frequently found with sandstone. In many places it is common and abundant, if not the only rock. When the pebbles are not rounded having sharp corners, it is called breccia, like the pillars in the capitol at Washington, D. C.

No. 25. Soapstone is composed of talc and quartz, and is extensively used. It can be ready cut into slabs with a common saw, hewed with an axe, turned in lathe, smoothed with a plane, and thus wrought into almost any form which its uses may require.

From small beginnings, like the few specimens here described, thousands, and tens of thousands, of large and valuable cabinets have grown, and numerous thorough mineralogists and accomplished naturalists have arisen; while those who commence with large and expensive collections, seldom acquire any considerable knowledge of the subjects to which they relate. And among the many thousands who have at-tended full and able lectures on geology and mineralogy, few, if any can distinguish one mineral from another, except those who have formed cabinets for themselvs; while children. in great numbers, in all parts of the country, by ple or easily understood, or better calculated to the aid of a few specimens, and two or three employ, entertain, and instruct children; and excursions to collect them, are as familiar with few, if any, more useful to farmers, mechanics all the common rocks and most of the minerals, and others, than some of the first elements of as with the articles of table furniture. A teacher once said to his boys, that all who had their him on a geological excursion. He afterwards remarked, that several of his boys, for the first time in their lives, got their lessons, and at the time specified. Many thousand similar cases

might be named. These facts, and thousands of others of a similar character, afford sufficient proof, thatwhether the practical sciences, the weeful bran ches," as some are disposed to call them. such as reading, writing, and arithmetic, or the preservation of morals, are concerned-collecting, arranging, studying and describing specimen of geology, and other departments of natural history are among the most useful exercises which teachers and parents provide for their children.

Bonaparte's Wounds.

Napoleon showed me the marks of two wounds—one a very deep cicatrice above the left knee, which he said he had received in his first campaign of Italy, and it was of so serious a nature, that the surgeons were in doubt wheth it might not be ultimately necessary to amputate. He observed, that when he was woun it was always kept a secret in order not to discourage the soldiers. The other was on the toe. and had been received at Eckmuchi. "At the siege of Acre," continued he, "a shell thrown by Sidney Smith, fell at my feet. Two soldiers, who were close by, seized and closely embraced me, one in front and the other on one side, and made a rampart of their bodies for me against the effect of the shell, which explo and overwhelmned us with sand. We sunk into the whole formed by its bursting; one of them was wounded. I made them both officers,-One has since lost a leg at Moscow, and commanded at Vincennes when I left Paris. When he was summoned by the Russians, he replied that as soon as they sent him back the leg he had lost at Moscow he would surrender the tress," Many times in my life, continued he. have I been saved by soldiers and officers throwing themselves before me wen I was in imminent danger. At Areola, when I was advancing, Colonel Meuran, my aid-de-camp, threw himself before me, covered me with his body, and received the wound which was destined for me. He fell at my feet the blood spirted up in my face. He gave his life to preserve mine. Never yet, I believe, has there such devotion shown by soldiers as mine have manifested for me. In all my misfortunes, neyer has the soldier, even when expiring, been wanting to me-never has man been served more faithfully by his troops. With the last drop of blood gushing out of their veins, they exclaimed, 'Vive l 'Empereur !' "-From "A Voice from St. Helena.'

Swedish Laws with respect to Intexication.

The laws against intoxication are enforce with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk is fined, for the first offence, three dollars, for the second, six: for the third and fourth, a still larger sum, and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is besides public-ly exposed in the Parish Church on the follow-Sunday. If the same individual is found com-

polish and is hence used for ornaments of vari- up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months hard labor; and if he is again guilty, Serpentine is the common rock at Hoboken, to a twelve months' punishment of a similar nd is found in long ranges in Pennsylvania, scription. If the offence has been committed Maryland, Virginia, &c. Serpentine ridges are in public, such as at a fair, an auction, &c., the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance in a church, the punishment is is no preparation of the day which enjoys so enviable still more severe. Whoever is convicted of a reputation. At the south and north, their success has been unbounded, and wherever introduced we believe having induced another to intoxicate himself he is fined three dollars, which sum is double if the person is a minor. An ecclesiastic who falls into this offence loses his benefice; if it is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended, and perhaps he isdismissed. Drunkeness is never admitted as any excuse for any crime; and whoever dies when drunk is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of Church. It is forbidden o give, and more explicitly to sell, any spiritnous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison and detained till sober, without however, being on that accounts exempted from fines. Half of these fines goes to the informer (who are generally police officers,) the other half to the poor. If police officers,) the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money he is kept in prison until some one pays for him, or until he has worked out his enlargement. Twice a year these ordinances are read around from the pulbound, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principle while the advice of the best physicians in the State only pit by the clergy; and every tavern keeper is indulating, as in No. 23. Beautiful crystals rooms of his house.

> AN ATHEIST CONVICTED. -Sir Isaac Newton naving an acquaintance who denied the existance of a Supreme Being, took the following method to convince him of his error upon his own principles. Expecting him upon a visit, he procured a very handsome globe of the starry heavens, which could not escape his friends observation, who seized the first occasion to ask whence it came, and to whom it belong ed. Not to me, said Sir Isaac, , 'nor was it ever made by any person, it came here by chance?"
> "That," replied his skeptical friend, "is absolute-

ly impossible; you surely jest." Sir Isaac however, seriously persisting in his assertions, took occasion to reason with his friend upon his own theistical principles. You will not said he, believe that this small body originated in chance, & yet you would contend that those heavenly bodies, of which it is a faint and diminutive resemlance, came into existence without order or de sign!" Pursuing this chain of reasoning his riend was at first confounded, in the next place convinced, and ultimately joined in cordial knowledgement of the absurdity of denying the existence of God.

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PETERS'PILLS

We would call the attention to the advertisement in our columns to day of PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS
We understand by the best medical authority, that there they have given the most perfect satisfaction. We have this day had an interview with one of our citizens, Henry K. Fox, who was recently cured of a most remarkae and obstinate cutaneous eruption, where the body was covered with fulsome ulcers, and even the tonsils the throat eaten away, and by using these Pills daily for six weeks, was entirely restored to health.—New York six weeks, was entirely

PRTER'S VEGETABLE PILLS. They do indeed restore the health of the body, because hey purify and invigorate the blood, and their good ef-Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their health; and for all the purposes

medicine, both for power and innocence Houlton, Maine, Dec. 2d. 1839. Dear Sir:-For upwards of fifteen years I had been

served to patch me up for a month or two, and then to leave me worse than ever. I then of my own accord, tried Hygenian Pills, and they came very near killing me. and the use of a dozen bottles of Swaim's Panace,a was attended with nearly the same result. These repeated failures disgusted me with the real names of medicine, and I had firmly resolved to use no more—until about two years since, when your agent, Dr. Harrison, descanted so eloquently upon the virtue of your Pills, that I consented to try them; and most happy I am that I did so, as they gave me almost immediate relief, and effected a complete cure of me in a couple of months. Since then I have used them constantly in my family—have administered them to children of a week old, and at va-rious times have given away as many as twenty in an hour, to severe sufferers, and thereby broken several billious fe-vers. At one time of my life I practiced medicine, and am at present a setler in the army, where there are many patients, and but few physicians. Being also a store keeper at Hancock Barracks, I should like to be appoint ed agent for the sale of your most excellent Pills, there-fore, if you have no objection, you can forward to my ad-dress the enclosed order, which will be handed you by Captain Webster, of the Let Artillery U. S. Army, who, by the way, is another enthusiastic patron of your med

GEORGE R. HOOPER. PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cure that have ever been known in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction.—
The town and the country are alike filled with their praise, The palace and the poor house, alike echoes with their virtues. In all climates, under all the temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unat tended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action; thorough in their opern, and unrivalled in their results

Peter's Vegetable Pills are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dys peptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a universal Medicine; but they are peculiar beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, En-largement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension, of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Blotch-ed or Swallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aprient is needed They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing

These valuable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harri-Tudor & Bent, Cincinnati.

Dr. Peters Pills can be obtained in almost every County town and village in the State of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and throughout the United States.

TEnquire for Dr. Peter's Vegetable Anti Billious Pills M. T. & R. GLASGOW.

SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS,

Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south side. October 29th, 1839. DAVIS & DODD'S HATS. For elegance and durability, inferior to

none. Try them and be satisfied.
Corner Main and Fifth Streets Mr. Editor:--Please cut from your exchange paper the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the genuine Tomato medicine by Doctors Ells & Nicuors, which appear in that paper under date March 30, and oblige the Proprietors.

MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO.

Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles Compound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingredients of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously administered, and feel safe in recommending them to the publicas a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable substitute for Calomel.

RICHARD EELLS, M. D. ADAM NICHOLS, M. D. Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839. 13-MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE.

I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or Nov ember from 20,000 to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees of my own growth which measure from 6 or 7 feet in They are remarkably healthy and vigorous plants, and warranted genuise. Orders for the Southern Mexican and Textan Markets shall be immediately at

THOMAS EMERY. No. 11 East Fourth st. Cincinnati.

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W. PECK, & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, Oil, PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS,

DR. ATLEE, Respectfully informs his PRIENDS, that he contin o attend to professional calls, at his residence, SEVENTH STREET, a few doors West of Race Street. Cincinnati, March 3d, 1840 .- tf.

BOARDING.

MRS. LOVEJOY, (formerly of Alton, Illinois,) has ken a pleasant and commodious house on Baker Street iately in rear of the Post Office; where she is pre pared to furnish good and comfortable accommode with or without lodging rooms, upon very reasons. erms.

Her friends will confer a favor upon her by recomi

ing her house to their acquaintant Cincinnati May 13th, 1840. HORACE C. GROSVENOR.

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EDWARD NEVERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, Third street, over the Post Office. Cincinnati.

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SLAVERY AS IT IS.

A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders and keep it circulating.

Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy. October 29th, 1839.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the following certificate. He would just state that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of as good quality in all respects, as the worknended in the certificate below.

JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufactured by James Eshelby, were considered the best work of the cind exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, held in June, 1839. JOHN A. WISEMAN, G. W. PHILLIPS, Judges. JESSE O'NEIL,

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BEDSTEADS.

New and Important patented right & left wood screw and swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the corner of Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Or ders for the above article, may be address HENRY BOYD.

Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839.

MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of Egland, Wates, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing their friends to remit it through their Bankers to the acunt of Thomas Emery with Mesers. Baring Brothers of Co., London, can receive the cash in Cincinnation of Co., London, can receive the cash in Cincinnation elsewhere, if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use it is designed must be particularly

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St. TREES.

The subscribers have on hand and will continue to reeive supplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will ell to suit purchasers.

HEATON AND WEAVER. Salem. Columbiana Co. O. Sept. 10 1830 C. DONALDSON & CO.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE CUTLERY, in all its Varieties. No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati.

N. B—A large assortment of the above goods keps constantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Whele-sale and Retail on the most favorable terms.

48—1f. TO EMIGRANTS AND PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.

A beautiful Country Seat with 50 acres of land in a nigh state of cultivation, six miles from town, and a short distance from the Harrison Turnpike, in a respectable and improving neighborhood, proverbial for its salubrity. The house contains 12 rooms, 2 of which are 20 by 40 feet; it surrounded by a gallery 180 feetlong and well fitted up with every convenience for a genteel family. The residence is in the centre of a Paddock and Shrubbery, which ommunicate with a good Garden. The out buildings consist of a wood house, a corn crib, a tenant's house, 2 large barns, stables and sheds, all built in the most sab. stantial manner, and in complete repair. There are also a never failing well of excellent water, a good cistern, and orchard, and 4 or 5 perenial springs on the farm.

A Delightful Country Seat situated in a healthy and genteel neighborhood, 6 miles from town and close to a M'Adamized road, with 15 acres of level land; a new Frame house built in Cottage style, having 8 rooms, a cellar and a portico on three sides. There are also a barn, a carriage house, a stable, a well with a chain pump, a garden and a paddock well planted with fruit and orna-mental trees. The land is good and well watered with

A pleasant Country Seat with 44 acres of land, situated 6 miles from town, close to the Harrison Turnpike, having 26 acres in cultivation, a new Frame Cottage with 5 rooms, 2 porticoes and a cellar; also a brick cistern with a chain pump, a well, and a young orchard of sixty choice grafted fruit trees. The land is good quality,

el and well watered with springs. The r is salubrious and respectable. A fertile Parm of 75 acres, situated 12 miles from town, having 50 acres in cultivation, an orchard of 170 apple, peach and cherry trees, a Frame barn, a Stone spring use, a wagon house, a corn crib, and a large Frame house with 8 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar. The

and consists of rich bottom, and a good upland well lo cated for tillage.

A desirable Farm of 178 acres, situated in Indiana, 2 miles from the Ohio, with 75 acres in culture, an excellent Brick house with 7 rooms and a cellar also a com-modiou, Frame barn, a stable, a carriage house, a Stone modiou, Frame barn, a stable, a carringe neuse, a cions milk house, an orchard, and a superior garden which has strawberry, appearagus, rhuberb, and raspberry beds; likewise, fig, peach nectarine and quince trees. The land is very good, and wel situated for cultivation.

A desirable Farm of 337 acres, situated 12 miles from

town, upon a M'Adamised road, with 160 acres in cultivation, a Brick house having 3 rooms and a cellar; also Frame house with 8 rooms and a cellar: likewise 2 Frame barns, two good orchards, an excellent garden having strawberry beds, and ornamental trees; also current and goosberry bushes. The land is rich, is well watered with springs, and consists of fertile bottom and good up-

A Farm of 112 acres, located 7 miles from town, upon good road, having 40 acres in culture, a Frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; also a Frame barn,

a well, a garden with raspberry, current, peach and cherry trees.—The land is rich and undulating.

A desirable Farm of 1200 acres, situated 35 miles from town, with 250 acres in cultivation, 2 orchards of 10 acres each, of apple and peach trees; also a gfist and saw mill, a hay press, a Stone spring house, 10 Log houses, many springs and a creek. The land is very good, level and well watered with springs and a creek. This estate is well worthy the attention of emigrants since it will be old a great bargain.

A good Farm of 510 acres, lecated 34 miles from town

A good Farm of 510 acres, secared 54 miles from town, upon a State road, having 200 acres in tillage, an orchard of 1000 apple and peach trees, an excellent Frame barn, a hay press, a Frame saw mill, many springs, several Log houses, 2 wells, a creek, and a valuable hop garden with more than 5000 hitls. The Farm is well-fenced, and well tnated for cultivation A chesp Farm of 156 acres, 25 miles from town, and

of 100 apple and peach trees, a nursery of 1000 fruit trees of various kinds, a small house and materials for a barn. The land is well situated for titlage, rich quality

and well watered with springs and a creek.

A very handsome Country Seat, situated 5 miles from town, upon a M'Adamised road with 20 acres of land, of 10 which are in culture. The improvements consists of an excellent Brick house having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch, and a very large cellar; also a Brick barn, a carriag spring house and a well. The grounds are well stocked a spring house and a well. The grounds are well stocked with choice peach, pear, apple, plum and other fruit trees; also a vineyard of Catawla and Cape vines, which produce abundant crops of grapes, that yield choice wines. The land is rich and consists of hill and valley. The ituation is healthy and the neighborhood respec The scenery is very picturesque, having a fine view of the Ohio river and the Kentucky hills.

Very many other Farms and Country Seats for sale; also several tracts without buildings, near and far from the

Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale, Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon mort-gage or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per

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Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can
have cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers.

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Notes bought and sold. Farmers and citizens wishing to dispose of their Es-Farmers and citizens wisbing to dispose of their Estates will incur no expense unless sales be effected.

The experience of more than seven years in the sale of Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuables information to Emigrants, which I shall be happy togive to all gratis; if by letter, postage paid.

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Estale and Money Agent, No. 11, East 4th St.